The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

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Eztra Session of the Legislature

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

DAY OF MEETING, AUGUST 9TH.

HARRISBURG, August 2.

PENNSYLVANIA, S. S:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of said Commonwealth, do hereby issue this my proclamation:

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion requires that prompt legislative action be had to make the military power of the commonwealth immediately available for State and national defense, therefore I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on Tuesday the 9th day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, there and then to deliberate upon and adopt such measures as may in their wisdom be demanded by the exigencies of the occasion.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed, at Harrisburg, this first day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth. By the Governor,

A. G. CURTIN.

ELI SLIFER, Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

Grant Before Petersburg.

We have the unwelcome intelligence that the attack by GRANT's army, on the enemy's works at Petersburg, Saturday morning last, though at first promising a great success, failed through the unsteadiness of the negro troops. Whether troops of another color would have been more successful, will, of course, be a matter of opinion. They lost heavily in both officers and men.

The dispatch conveying this intelligence makes no mention of the position of the army after the unsuccessful assault. The presumption is that the two armies occupy essentially the same positions they did before. No estimate is made of the loss on either side, though we presume on our side the loss must have been several thousands, principally of colored troops.

There is nothing really in this unsuccessful assault which should cause any one to be cast down, or doubt the final result. That a splendid victory was not achieved, was undoubtedly owing not to any weakness in the plan, but to the circumstance that a portion of the troops proved unequal to the part assigned to them. The enemy has gained nothing. Our army remains as it was, and will keep right on, prosecuting the siege with the same will and unyielding tenacity for which its great leader is pre-eminent.

LATER.—Our special correspondent informs us that the army of Gen. GRANT now occupies the same position it did previous to the assault being made. We are still without any information concerning our losses. The rebels, with their accustomed barbarity, bayonetted our soldiers, both black and white, whom they captured in the fort. These victims of the rebels principally belonged to the Ninth Corps.

The Invasion.

It wears diminished proportions this morning. There is no knowing, however, how soon it may grow to dimensions huge as the imagination has pictured it to be.

The force that sacked Chambersburg appears to have been insignificant in numbers, but they made up in brutality what they lacked in other respects. It will long remain a wonder why the men and women of the village did not rise and overcome the butchers, as they might have done.

Our Harrisburg dispatch says the invaders have recrossed the Potomac, and that there is not an armed rebel in the State. This may, however, be too sanguine, though the dispatch is from an intelligent source. Should this prove to be the fact, the invasion, excepting the tragic act of Chambersburg, is little less than a broad farce.

But let us wait and be ready.

REMEMBER.—Not one Democratic paper in the State has advocated the right of our brave soldiers to vote, nor has a single leading Democratic politician uttered a word in their behalf. Remembering this, fellow-citizens, friends of the soldier, do not fail to attend the polls in your respective districts to-day, and vote for the constitutional amendments giving them the right to vote while in the service of their country.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Gov. CURTIN, by his proclamation, dated August 1st., has called upon the members of the Legislature of the State to convene at Harrisburg, on Tuesday next, 9th inst., for the purpose of adopting measures to make the military power of the Commonwealth immediately available for State and National defense. The proclamation may be found elsewhere.

A PARTIAL REWARD.—By voting for the constitutional amendments to-day, and thus securing their adoption, our citizens will give our soldiers the right of suffrage, a citizen's privilege from which they have long been debarred by the decision of Democratic judges. Giving them this right is a duty, but it may be considered by them as some reward for their services in protecting the peace and comfort of those at home.

"No Prisoners or Wounded."

A week ago last Saturday, the rebel General HOBSON of cavalry and mounted infantry, made his appearance in the neighborhood of Helena, Ark. Gen. BUFORD, in command of the Federal forces, dispatched Col. BROOKS, with the 56th United States colored regiment, numbering 600 men and three pieces of colored artillery, and 150 Illinois cavalry. The rebels were 1,500 strong, and Col. BROOKS' force 800; but he "pitched in" and whipped the rebels thoroughly. The account says:

Our troops remained masters of the field, and for the remainder of the day busied themselves burying the rebel dead. There were no wounded or prisoners to be taken care of; the remembrances of Fort Pillow being first in the minds of the colored troops, may account for this.

Col. Brooks is reported killed; also Captain Lampsey, of the battery, and eight or nine privates, and eleven wounded. Col. Brooks was formerly of the 19th Iowa, and Captain Lampsey, formerly of Taylor's Chicago Battery.

The Montreal *Herald* of Tuesday says: A colored congregation of the British Methodist Episcopal church in Hamilton has memorialized Lord Lyons in favor of their pastor, who recently, while on a visit to the United States, attempted to go to the place where he was born in the State of Delaware, but was arrested and sold by auction for a slave. The name of the person subjected to this outrage is Kennard, and his congregation, besides his claims as a British subject, express their personal affection for him, founded on the services he has rendered them, especially by his great assistance towards the building of their church.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Boston *Transcript* says one of the leading family grocers in Boston reports the sale of only one barrel of crushed sugar where he formerly sold eight! If this is the rate of diminuation in the city, what must it be in the country? Some families here use no sugar or tea, and some no butter or pork. Flour and coal are the two great necessities, and those with house rent and clothing consume a greater part of the earnings of many heads of families.

During a fire in the woods three miles North of Clyde, Wayne county, New York, one day last week, over eighteen hundred cords of chopped wood were destroyed.

Burning of Chambersburg.

M'CAUSLAND REEKING WITH VENGEANCE.

Doings of His "Hell-Hounds."

HORRIBLE BARBARITIES.

Interesting Particulars.

STATEMENTS OF EYE-WITNESSES.

People Seek Shelter in the Woods.

INHABITANTS SUFFFR FOR FOOD.

Large Supplies Forwarded Them.

We yesterday had an hour's conversation with two intelligent ladies, who reached the city on Sunday night from Harrisburg. They had been residents of Chambersburg, and were in the town when the rebel General McCausland entered and burned the principal part of the place. They gave us a thrilling account of the incidents attendent upon the brief stay of the raiders, and the quiet heroism which these unprotected females displayed amid the trying circumstances which surrounded them, is worthy of all praise. Although shorn of all they possessed by the rebel robbers and rebel torches, yet they bravely bore up, and after taking a last lingering look at their once happy homes then falling a prey to the devouring element, they sadly but heroicly, at the bidding of the incendiary raiders, started to walk to Shippensburg, a distance of nine or ten miles. From a previous state of affluence, comfort and contentment, they had become in an hour, houseless and homeless wanderers with naught but the scanty clothing with which they left their burning homes. Indeed one of them was not even permitted to take with her a bonnet to shelter her head from the burning sun.

With regard to the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels, we gathered during our conversation with these ladies, the following particulars, which, being related by eye-witnesses, will be read with interest: It seems that the good people of Chambersburg, not profiting by the experience of the past, were, as we are here, at most totally unprepared for a raid, on however small a scale. It is true that Major General Couch had established his headquarters in the town, and had with him a body guard of some twenty or thirty men, and that one or two pieces of cannon were planted upon an eminence near the place; but beyond this no preparations had been made to defend the town in case of an assault by the enemy. It was known that the raiders were in the neighborhood, and the greater part of the money in bank, and other valuables, had been removed to a place of safety; still the mass of the people retired on Friday night without dreaming of the calamities Saturday morning had in store for them.

About five o'clock on last Saturday morning two or three shots were fired from the cannon before referred to, which partially aroused the sleepers in the doomed town to a sense of their danger. A gentleman, a particular friend of the ladies with whom we conversed, informed them that the enemy were known to be advancing upon the town. Hastily dressing, they approached a front window for the purpose of reconnoitering. Small bodies of rebels were observed peering cautiously round the corners, apparently unarmed, who having seemingly satisfied their curiosity, retired to the outskirts of the town. It was but a short time, however, before they returned in stronger force, and soon after commenced their work of destruction. McCausland, who commanded the raiders, stated that he had come upon his mission, reeking with the vengeance of hell, and that he had selected his hell-hounds to perform the work, and they would do it effectually. He demanded of the citizens $500,000 in greenbacks or $100,000 in gold as the price at which he would save the town. But whilst the people were taking counsel in relation to the matter, the "hell-hounds" commenced firing the town, regardless of the pledge of their commander to allow one hour's time before he would begin his work.

The next demand made was for whisky, which they soon obtained and drank to their hearts content. This helped to nerve the miscreants, and soon the carnival of destruction was under full headway. Houses were set on fire without giving the inhabitants the slightest warning, and in many instances the inmates had barely time to escape with their lives, without even time to remove a single article of value, and in some instances with scarce sufficient clothing, in which to make their escape. The town was fired in numerous places at the same time, and so quietly and systematically did they go about their work that in some cases the inmates of the burning buildings were not aware of the proximity of the danger until made so by the hissing flames around them. The dwelling in which our informants resided, one of the finest in the place, was fired in the rear, and whilst the ladies were looking from the window at the work of destruction going on some distence from them, they were warned by a friend of their own danger. This friend assisted them out of the and house asserts that when the ladies unlocked the front door three rebels rushed into the house for the purpose of plunder. As soon as the party were safely out, the gentleman locked the door, and the supposition is that the men locked in perished in the flames.

One instance related to us seems so repugnant to all our ideas of human nature that had we not the most implicit confidence in the veracity of our informants, we should hesitate to credit it even of rebels. It seems that one house to which they set fire contained the corpse of a dead woman. This fact was made known to the incendiaries, and in the name of common humanity they were entreated to spare the building. They refused, and after rudely removing the corpse to a lot near by applied the torch, and the house of the dead was soon a smouldering ruin. Another case was related to us of a young lady lying dangerously ill in her room, and upon the fact being made known it was not until a guard of the ruffians had entered the sick chamber and by a personal examination satisfied themselves of the dying girl's condition that they consented to forego burning the house.

In some instances, firing squads would desist from their work upon the payment of stipulated sums of money; but as soon as they were gone others would come and complete the work of destruction. It would seem from the system with which the work was accomplished that McCausland had been furnished with a list of the doomed public buildings and private dwellings. And this belief is strengthened by the fact that those who seemed to be entrusted with the leadership in the burning, carried with them memorandum books which they consulted from time to time; and also that the houses of certain persons known to be in sympathy with the rebellion were left unharmed.

When the dwelling of Col. A. K. McClure, which is in the outskirts of the town, was reached, an incident occurred which proves that there is some gallantry left even among the rebels. The party entrusted with the burning of the residence of Col. McC. was headed by Major Smith—a son of "Extra Billy"—who called Mrs. McClure to the door, and informed her that he had orders from his superior officer to burn the house, and desired her and the other inmates to leave at once, not wait to remove a single article of value. Mrs. McClure flatly refused to obey the order, unless the Major would send a file of men up stairs to remove two or three trunks which she assured him contained all her "good clothes." The Major consented, the trunks were brought down, the torch applied, and soon the house was in ruins. We may add that Major Smith told Mrs. McC. that he was also instructed to compel her to remain and see the house destroyed. This, too, she refused to do, and the order was not enforced.

To those of our readers—and we know they are many—who are acquainted with the town, we would say that there are but three buildings left on Main street from the Falling Spring to Washington street, a distance of more than half a mile; but two on Market street, between the Franklin railroad and King street on New England Hill, and these two small frame buildings that escaped whilst all around them were burned, and all on Queen street from the Market House to the Connocochiagus Creek, including the celebrated Lemnos Edge Tool Factory. That part of Second street between Market and Queen streets was also all destroyed, except the Masonic Hall and the Methodist Church. The Court House, Town Hall, Bank, Franklin Hotel, White Swan, and indeed all the Hotels in the place were burned. The Paper Mill and the three Flour Mills, all of the breweries, Eyster's Agricultural Works, and Hamilton's Stove establishment, were also destroyed. The jail, public school house, and railroad and railroad buildings were unharmed. Also, strange to say, General Couch's headquarters were unharmed. Many of the greatest sufferers are the families and relatives of some of our prominent citizens, among whom we might mention Rev. Thomas X. Orr, Messrs Lane, Wolff, Cree, Davis, Carlisle, Reed, besides quite a number of other citizens.

Thousands of men, women and children were compelled to seek shelter and protection from the burning sun of the day and the damps of the night 'neath the friendly shelter of the surrounding groves and wooded hills. The scene which was witnessed on Sunday morning last in the vicinity of the once flourishing town of Chambersburg had its counterpart here near twenty years since, on the morning of the 11th of April, 1845. How keenly, then, can Pittsburghers feel for their unfortunate brethren of Chambersburg; and will they not, if need be, be prompt in sending them relief?

It may be asked why it was that the ladies of Chambersburg as a general thing, did not attempt to save either their money or other valuables beforefleeing from their burning dwellings. To us this at first seemed strange, and we could not account for the fact that a woman would deliberately leave her house when she had abundant time to secure her money and valuables. But like everything else, it is easily explained. It seems that the women of Chambersburg had heard that their sisters of Frederick were suspected of having secreted about their persons gold, greenbacks, &c., and suffered indignities at the hands of the ruffian secesh, which, rather then subject themselves to, they let all perish in the flames. Who but will admire them for it?

Quite a number of refugees from Chambersburg have reached this city, all of whom have met a warm welcome from their friends. May no rebel horde ever molest and deprive us of our homes and they of secure asylums

THE REBEL INVASION.

Enemy Severely Whipped by Averill

THEY RECROSS THE POTOMAC.

THEIR NUMBERS INSIGNIFICANT.

No Armed Rebels in the State.

GENERAL CADWALLADER IN COMMAND.

Rumored Capture of Pittsburgh Troops

THE REPORT UNFOUNDED.

Aid for the Chambersburg Sufferers.

From Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 1.

It is believed in official circles that the rebels are now raiding in the vicinity of Bedford. Nothing further of their operations is known. An experienced engineer of the United States service, is now here surveying the Susquehanna River for the purpose of erecting block houses at different fords and bridges along the river.

The news from Chambersburg is heart rending. Thirty-five hundred persons are homeless and in a starving condition. The Government is doing its utmost to alleviate their sufferings. A large quantity of commissary stores was sent yesterday and a bread train was dispatched this morning.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HARRISBURG, August 1.

It is now positively stated that the rebels are crossing the Potomac at Hancock, and that before they reached McConnellsburg they had been soundly whipped by Averill.

The force of rebels which entered and burned Chambersburg was composed of but three companies, numbering in the aggregate only two hundred and eight men. The rumor that a large force of rebels had appeared at Hagerstown is not credited.

It is believed now that there are no armed rebels in the State. Major Gen. Cadwallader has been placed in temporary command of the forces and fortifications in the Eastern part of the State, including Harrisburg.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, August 1.—Evening.

A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, dated Chambersburg, August 1st, says: A report having gained currency that four companies of One Hundred Days' men, from Allegheny county, had been captured in the Cumberland Valley by the rebels in the late raid, it is well to state that there is no truth in the rumor. These companies passed through Chambersburg last Friday, going direct to Hagerstown.

Dispatches received here state that the men are all safe, and that the battalion has suffered no loss since it left Pittsburgh. Capt. Stewart, of Jefferson county, has been elected Lieutenant Colonel, and Captain Lynch, Major.

Over $8,000 was raised at the meeting to-night for the benefit of the Chambersburg sufferers. Gov. Curtin presided, assisted by Gen. Simon Cameron and other distinguished citizens.

The Invasion Excitement—The Rebels at Chambersburg—Averill—The Sixth Corps Arrive at Frederick—Despotition of Our Forces, &c., &c.

[The following letter reaches us thirty-six hours behind time, but it contains much of interest, not hitherto given:]

Special correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, July 30, 1864.

ED. COM.:—The excitement is intense over the new rebel invasion, and rumors of the wildest description are passing from mouth to mouth continually. It would be vain to write to you all that I have heard to-day. Last night everything was as quiet as could be well imagined, but this morning the people were startled by the announcement that the rebels had entered Chambersburg at three o'clock this morning, and were marching on Shippensburg. Countenances were exceedingly serious all at once, and the people gathered in little knots all over the town, talking over the events of the morning, and the probabilities of the rebels reaching Harrisburg. In a short time a proclamation in the Governor's name arrived, and a public meeting at the Court House was called for 10 o'clock.

Shortly before that hour the church bells rang, and the people in streams flocked to the court house. The meeting was large and enthusiastic. General Simon Cameron presided, and opened the meeting with a patriotic and practical speech, which contributed not a little backbone to the people. It went to the heart, and stirred up an excellent spirit. The result of the meeting was about as follows:

The commandant of the post was requsted to organize and command the people until the proper authority assumed control of affairs; officers on duty here were requested to assist the commandant; the people were requested to close their places of business and enroll themselves, and the authorities requested to proclaim martial law. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and every motion was carried with entire unanimity. Proper committees were appointed and the work goes vigorously on. The stores are already closing in great numbers. Several of the public offices have packed up and are ready to move at a moment's notice. So much for what is being done here. Now for what the rebels are doing elsewhere.

I cannot promise you that everything I will write is strictly true to the letter, but I have it from reliable authority and believe it myself. It is difficult to separate the facts from what is mere rumor, but I will be as careful as possible.

Yesterday morning the rebels crossed the Potomac at or near Falling Waters with their infantry, or a portion of it, and attacked Averill's forces. His men, although greatly fatigued by their previous hard work, were in fine spirits, and made a stubborn resistance; but the rebels being in superior numbers, our forces were compelled to fall back on Hagerstown. In the meantime, Gen. McCausland with cavalry and mounted infantry, crossed above at Cherry Run, and after making a circuit to keep clear of Averill, reached Chambersburg at 3 o'clock this morning, as already stated. The rebels threw four shells into the town, without doing any damage, to ascertain whether we had any forces there.

Late in the evening General Couch's scouts reported that the enemy were approaching the town, and arrangements were made to remove headquarters and all public property. At nine o'clock the exodus began, but no one got further than Carlisle until this morning, the first train reaching here at half past eleven o'clock. The last train left Chambersburg just as the rebels entered it. The Hon. A. K. McClure left on that train. General Averill is reported as being exceedingly cool, and sanguine of administering a stunning blow to the invaders. His last dispatch to General Couch stated that the rebels were going West, but to what point was not stated.

Averill is now sandwiched between the rebel cavalry and infantry, but no fears are yet entertained for his safety. He said yesterday that if he could maintain his position for forty-eight hours, he would destroy the invaders. The position of affairs is really encouraging. The Sixth Corps and two divisions of the Nineteenth Corps, were at Frederick City yesterday moving to Averill's relief. It is believed in well informed circles, that when our forces unite, the retreat of the rebels will be entirely cut off.

The force of the rebels is variously estimated from twenty thousand to—well, just as high as you please—some have it as high as ninety thousand, but that is absurd. The most probable estimate is from twenty-five to thirty thousand. I cannot tell you what our force amounts to. The four companies of Hundred-day-men which left Pittsburgh Wednesday night, left here for Averill's command Thursday night, and are now sharing his perils. There is scarcely any doubt but they were engaged yesterday.

Gen. Couch was still at Carlisle at last accounts, where he intends remaining as long as it is possible.

S.

LATER.

July 30—P. M.

Since writing the apove I have just seen a telegram from A. G. Miller, Esq., Cashier of the Shippensburg Bank, stating that the rebels have burned the Chambersburg Bank, Court House, jail, city hall, all public buildings, and Col. A. K. McClure's residence, with all its furniture and contents, and that the rebel pickets are now two miles this side of Chambersburg.

Col. McClure, who is in this place, has just been told that his residence has been burned. He received the unpleasant information stoically, saying that it was just what he expected.

The most uneasy people here are those who incline to be copperheads; they think they see the handwriting on the wall, as they know that they are no more secure from the rebels than they would be were they loyal to their Government.

James Vandegrift and —— Strickler, agents respectively of Peebles township and Fourth ward, Allegheny, went towards Hagerstown yesterday to recruit among the Hundred-day-men, for one year. They got as far as Chambersburg only, and it is supposed by their associates here that they have been unable to get away from that place, as nothing has been heard from them since yesterday afternoon. Mr. Strickler was but recently mustered out of the service, having served three years in one of our Pittsburgh regiments.

Gov. Curtin has just arrived from Bedford, and is at present writing a proclamation ordering all the male citizens of this vicinity out under arms for the defence of the capitol. His presence is giving character to the public feeling, and increasing the confidence of the people.

S.

From the Harrisburg Telegraph of yesterday.

The retreat of the rebels over the St. Thomas road was hotly followed by Gen. Averill, and notwithstanding his men and horses were almost broken down and worn out, pursuit was maintained with all the vigor of fresh troops just coming into action. When Averill and his troops reached Chambersburg, the fire had gained such headway that no effort on their part could have saved the town. Hence the word "*Onward!*" rung along the line—and onward it was, such a ride as no set of men ever before had. When the rebels reached McConnelsburg they had neither time to levy a contribution, light a torch, or kindle a fire. Averill came thundering after them, he entering at one end of M'Conneisburg, while the invaders left at the other.

There is no doubt, in the minds of our shrewdest military men, that the rebs, after having fired and robbed Chambersburg, and after having ravaged the Cumberland Valley as far as their operations could extend, had in view a dash at and sudden surprise of the guests at Bedford Springs. That celebrated watering place is the summer resort of the leading copperheads, who, it is fairly believed, are constantly in correspondence with the rebel chiefs. During the past ten days, many and distinguished Union men were also at the Springs, prominent among whom was Gov. Curtin. His Excellency constitutes a glittering prize to the sight of the rebs, and doubtless Jeff. Davis would delight to have a live Governor of a great and loyal State to adorn one of the foul corners of Libby. Whatever was the object of the invaders, they were too late to have succeeded in this purpose, as Gov. Curtin left Bedford Springs on Friday night, and was in Harrisburg early on Saturday.

GEN. COUCH.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* gives an account of the burning of Chambersburg, and lays the blame upon Gen. Couch, who is accused of inefficiency and unfitness for so important a position. The same paper gives currency to a report that Gen. Couch has been superseded by Gen. Cadwallader, of Philadelphia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE MATTERS

Hon. J. A. Bingham Appointed Solicitor

APPOINTED REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Rebel News from Richmond Papers.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

Trade Between Loyal and Rebel States.

The Treasury Department's regulations concerning trade between loyal and disloyal States have been prepared in accordance with the new law, approved by the Secretary and sent to the printer. They will be ready for distribution within a week.

Fiscal Agents and the New Loan.

Inquiry having been made, it is proper to state that national banks acting as fiscal agents for the Government will not be liable for the tax upon subscriptions they receive to the new loan.

Ready for Distribution.

The regulations for the establishment of bonded warehouses under the internal revenue act are now ready for distribution.

Appointed Commissioner of Court of Claims.

Judge Advocate John A. Bingham, formerly Congressman from Ohio, has been appointed Solicitor of the United States Court of Claims.

Register of the Treasury.

The President has appointed John P. Colby, of Montpelier, Vermont, as Register of the Treasury, vice L. E. Chittenden, whose resignation takes effect to-day. Mr. Colby is a lawyer of eminence and decided ability, and parties acquainted with him, express much gratification at his appointment. He is forty-five or fifty years of age, and previous to the breaking out of the rebellion was a Democrat. Mr. Chittenden, though much worn down with business, will remain here a few weeks to aid Mr. Colby in his new duties, upon which he enters next week.

News from Southern Newspapers.

The Richmond *Examiner* of July 28, has the following telegrams: PETERSBURG, July 27.—The prediction of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 22d, seems likely to be realized on the North bank of the James river. Hancock's Second Corps has gone there, and perhaps other forces. An engagement occurred there to-day, but particulars have not transpired. The Ninth Corps of the Yankee army appears to be in front of Bermuda Hundred. All is quiet here. Grant is still digging. A citizen of California was sent into our lines yesterday, under flag of truce on private business.

CLINTON, Ga., July 26.—The enemy have withdrawn nearly all their forces from Baton Rouge.

The *Examiner* is very severe upon the recent peace movement of Clay, Sanders, Holcombe & Co., and in respect to the Kirke and Gilmore mission says: These men have given a circumstantial account of their visit here, which it would be very gratifying to have proved a falsehood from the beginning to the end.

The *Examiner* expects that the victory over Crook at Winchester on Sunday a week ago will leave Maryland and Pennsylvania at Early's mercy, and hopes he will redeem some of his many shortcomings in not capturing Washington and Baltimore when he was in Maryland.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE LOOMIS GUARDS.—The members of the LOOMIS GUARDS are requested to meet in the third story, WILKINS HALL, T IS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock.

The attendance of all old members are earnestly requested. By order of the PRESIDENT.

au2 1t

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE, situated on the Monongahela river, above the first lock, having a front on said river of 927 feet, and extending back to Braddock street, adjoining the Connellsville railroad, containing four acres and 77 perches. This is an admirable location for manufacturing purposes, having a deep river in front, and public street and railroad in the rear, and Saw-mill and buildings thereon erected. Will be sold in whole, or divided to suit purchasers. For terms, &c., apply to MARY ANN TUSTIN, on the premises, or W. C. AUGHINBAUGH, No. 112 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

au2-tf

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

Offer for sale

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

au2

STATEMENT OF THE ALLEGHENY BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 500,000 00
Loans and Discounts	1,007,803 29
Due by other Banks	115,750 6
Notes and Checks of other Banks	77,633 24
U. S. Securities and Legal Tender Notes	432,316 00
Specie	133,984 11
Circulation	$ 923 803 00
Due to other Banks	6 964 87
Due to Depositors	312,689 62

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. W. COOK, Cashier.

Sworn unto before me this day,

au2-1t S. SMITH, Notary Public.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1864.

Capital Stock	$ 600,000 00
Circulation	1,142,146 00
Due Depositors	284,416 26
Due other Banks	15,036 23
Loans and Discounts	336,444 98
Coin	165,263 08
Notes and Checks of other Banks	64,85, 76
Due by other Banks	158 616 27
U. S. Government Loan and Treas. Notes	1,510,400 00

The above statement is correct and true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st day of August, 1864.

JOS. SNOWDEN, Notary Public.

au2:1t

CITIZENS' BANK.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$760 751 58
Coin	168 141 18
Notes and Checks of other Banks	92,154 25
Legal Tender Notes	25,000 00
U. S. Securities	1,001 000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers	113,233 02
Capital Stock	$500,000 00
Circulation	989,100 00
Depositors	577,425 85
Due to Banks and Bankers	10,926 66

The above statement is correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THEO. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

Affirmed before me this first day of August, A. D., 1864

H. E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

GOVERNMENT AGENCY AND DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

JOSEPH U. ORVIS, Prest.....JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

363 Broadway.

Authorized Capital, .. $2,000,000.

Cash Capital, ... 1,000,000,

All paid in,

10-40 Bonds for sale and 1-5 per cen allowed Bankers.

DIRECTORS:

WILLIAM A. KOBBE,
THOS. A. VYSE, JR.,
GEO. A. WICKS,
BARN'L L. SOLOMON
GEO. A. FELLOWS,
SOLOMON L. HULL,
C. MINZESHEIMER,
J. O. WHITEHOUSE,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS.

FROM GENERAL GRANT.

THE SIEGE OF PETERSBURG.

Unsuccessful Assault on Enemy's Works

BRILLIANT ADVANCE---FINAL REPULSE.

Unsteadiness of the Colored Troops.

GREAT LOSS AMONG OFFICERS

The Rebels Show No Quarter.

BLACK AND WHITE PRISONERS BAYONETTED.

WE HOLD OUR ORIGINAL POSITION

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 30, 7 a.m., via WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1 p.m.

The attack upon the enemy's works, the opening of which early this morning I announced in my last dispatch, has resulted in a failure instead of expected success. The explosion of the mine was delayed until 4:20 a. m. by a defect in the fuse. The rebel works went up, not all at a time, but successively, by three explosions at intervals of a few seconds. The mass of matter was thrown up about one hundred feet high, and fell back to the depth of the mine, about thirty feet below the surface. The earth for a few hundred yards around the fort shook for several seconds as though moved by an earthquake, the shock being sensibly felt by the troops formed for the attack.

The attacking column formed as stated yesterday. Only the second and first brigades of Ledlie's division, followed by the 35th Mass., provided with entrenching implements, pushed forward at the charge, with their pieces trailing. They had moved but a few yards when they received a tremendous volley from the enemy, who had doubtless been put upon the alert through the noise made by the concentration of troops, and the movement of artillery and trains during the night so close to their front. The explosion, although it had destroyed the rebel redan, had not moved the rebel abattis and other obstructions in its front, and the assailants had great trouble in working their way through them.

The interior of the rebel fort presented an awful spectacle. It had been occupied by parts of the 18th and 22d South Carolina regiments, and a battery of 6 rifled 3-inch guns. The whole, men, guns, ammunition and everything, had gone up and fallen back in a mingled mass. About two hundred men were buried under the ruins and were only partially covered, and struggled desperately to get clear. About twenty, including several officers, were subsequently dug out.

A part of the attacking columns advanced some distance to the right of the fort, and carried a part of two lines of breastworks connecting the fort with the main rebel line to the rear of it. About two hundred and fifty prisoners were captured in their entrenchments and the rifle pits about the fort, and sent to the rear. As soon as our troops had reached the works, the enemy commenced a very heavy musketry fire from two sides of an angle which their breastworks formed in the rear of the fort. Several batteries also opened with shell and grape shot. Notwithstanding the murderous fire directed against the rebel line by our heavy and light batteries, the enemy's fire soon became so intensified that the advance of our column towards the cemetery hill, about four hundred yards beyond the fort, which they were ordered to carry, was checked.

It halted and the men sought refuge behind the ruins of the works and breastworks, and the rifle pits behind them. Two minutes after Ledlie's division had moved to the attack, Patten's and Wilcox's divisions of the same corps moved to the right and left of the works. Several attempts were made to continue the assault, but all failed under the sweeping fire of the enemy.

About six a. m. Gen. Ferrero's colored division was ordered to move forward to the right of the fort and upon Cemetery Hill, and it advanced steadily until it got under the enfilading fire of the enemy, when, instead of keeping to the right of the other division, the blacks got confused and rushed pell-mell among the other troops in and about the fort. The interior of the latter, after the explosion had the form of a Crater, the upper part being about sixty feet in diameter. It was already crowded from top to bottom with troops. The negroes rushed in from all sides in a state of terror and confusion.

The enemy in the meantime as could be plainly seen from our main line, had rapidly moved their forces from their right and left to the threatened point of their line, and their fire upon the troops in and about the forts from both infantry and artillery became more and more severe. Again and again attempts were made by our commanding officers to charge from the front, but the troops could not sustain them. Small parties commenced trying to run back from the fort to our main line. They became more and more numerous, and quite a number of them managed to get through. The distance from the foot of our main line was about one hundred and fifty yards. Our men, in running back, had to make it over a field swept by the rebel fire, and hundreds of them were killed and wounded.

The enemy, perceiving the confused condition of our troops, resorted to the offensive. They advanced several times from their lines, but were driven back by our fire. At about ten o'clock, however, when most of the batteries had ceased firing, they made a grand charge and occupied nearly all of the lost ground in the rear of the fort. No sooner had their yells and volleys announced their charge, than a vast swarm of our men, mostly negroes, were seen rushing out from under cover towards our lines. Half of them were shot down.

As stated yesterday, in giving the order of attack, the Fifth Corps were massed on the left of the Ninth; the Eighteenth to its right; the Second, that had moved all night from the north side of the James, was formed in reserve in the rear of the Eighteenth.

When it was ascertained about 7 o'clock that the 9th Corps was not making any headway, supporting attacks were ordered to be made. Turner's division of the 10th Corps, temporarily serving with the 18th Corps, pushed forward to gain a position as far advanced as that held by the 9th Corps, but this division had no decisive effect. The number of the 9th Corps in and about the fort had become materially reduced by 10 o'clock, by the falling back in a stated manner to the main line. What remained continued in its position until about 11 o'clock, when an order was issued to fall back to the original position along the whole line.

The order was executed by the whole army except that part of the Ninth Corps in the ruins of the rebel fort. Several efforts were made to get the order to them, but the several officers carrying them were shot down. At about two o'clock Gen. Bartlett, who had staid in the fort, sent a note by a private, stating that he and those with him could not hold out longer, if not promptly supported. Shortly afterwards the rebels made another charge, to which it was soon evident those still in the fort had to succumb.

At this time we hold exactly the same position occupied before the attack. It is impossible to ascertain what number surrendered in the fort. Of officers, General Bartlett, who was unable to move, owing to the breaking of his artificial leg, Colonel Marshal, of the 14th heavy artillery, and Colonel Wild of the 57th Massachusetts, wounded in the left arm, are among the captured. Our exact loss is not known. The troops in the attacking column suffered much during the day from intense heat and the want of water.

Gen. Sheridan moved past the rear of our army to the southward in the course of the forenoon to carry out his part of the programme, namely, to attack Petersburg from the west and southwest. His orders were modified during the afternoon.

Officers and men engaged in the conflict say that the rebels showed no mercy to the prisoners they took before the surrender of the fort, and that they clubbed and bayoneted both whites and blacks indiscriminately.

A large number of our killed and wounded were lying this evening in the open field between the fort and our main line. They could not be removed owing to the enemy's sweeping fire. The prisoners that were taken represent principally Beauregard's corps, a few belonging to Longstreet's and Hill's. Two thousand wounded have been reported to the Medical Director.

In the cannonade early in the morning, ninety-five heavy pieces were employed, and in addition a number of light batteries. Some of our heavy batteries were unmasked for the first time. The rebel artillery fire from all points of the line was very severe, and their shells wounded a large number of our men. The Fifth Corps was under fire all day, but hardly engaged the enemy. A part of the Second Corps held in reserve, did not fire a shot.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 30—9, A. M.

After the explosion, at an early hour this morning, everything betokened a brilliant victory, but soon after matters assumed a different aspect, part of the attaking force having given away, thus exposing the balance to an enfilading fire from both artillery and infantry. The programme was as follows: The mine to be exploded at 3 a. m., the batteries to open at once along the whole line immediately after the explosion, and the 9th corps to make the charge, supported by the 18th, Ayers' division of the 5th corps, and 3d division of the 2d corps. The greater part of the arrangement was carried out as ordered, although the commencement was later than the hour designated on account of the fuse going out twice. The explosion took place at precisely 40 minutes past four. The roar of artillery that immediately followed was almost deafening. At 5:30 the charge was made, and the fort, with part of the line on each side, was carried in a most brilliant style. The 2d division, which was in the centre, advanced and carried the 2d line a short distance beyond the fort, and here rested, holding their ground with the utmost determination.

It was at this time the colored division, under command of Brigadier General White, was pushed forward and ordered to charge and carry the crest of the hill, which would have decided the contest. The troops advanced in good order as far as the first line, where they received a galling fire, which checked them, and although quite a number kept on advancing, the greater portion seemed to become utterly demoralized, part of them taking refuge in the fort and the balance running to the rear as fast as possible. They were rallied and again pushed forward but without success, the greater part of their officers being killed or wounded.

During this time they seemed to be without any one to manage them, and finally they fell back to the rear, out of the range of the cannon and musketry that were plowing through their ranks. Their losses are very severe, particularly in officers, as will be seen by the following figures: 23d U. S. colored, 15 officers, killed and wounded, 400 men, including missing; 28th United States colored, 15 officers and about 150 men, killed, wounded and missing; 27th United States colored, 6 officers and about 160 men killed, wounded and missing; the 37th U. S. colored, 8 officers and about 275 men killed wounded and missing; the 31st U. S. colored, 7 officers and about 200 men killed, wounded and missing; the 43d U. S. colored, 6 officers and a large number of men killed, wounded and missing; the 39th U. S. colored several officers, and about 250 men killed, wounded and missing. The loss in the 2d division of the 9th corps, Gen. Ledlie commanding, was very severe, and is estimated at from 1,000 to 2,000, while many make the figures larger.

Among the missing, I regret to announce the name of General Bartlett. He succeeded in reaching the fort with his command, but having accidentally broken his cork leg he was unable to get off the field. He however held possession of the ground for several hours, and only surrendered when all hope of escape was gone. Some two hundred men, both black and white, were with him at the time, a few of whom managed to get back to our lines. Near all Gen. Bartlett's staff were captured at the same time. Col. Marshall, commanding the 2d brigade of this division, was also taken prisoner with several of his staff. Also, Col. Wild, of the 56th Mass., reported to be a prisoner. Col. Gould, 59th Mass., lost a leg; Major Buxton, 179th N. Y., also lost a leg; Lieut. Col. Baney, 2d Pa., was wounded; Major Prescott, 57th Mass., was killed; Lieut. Col. Ross, 35th Cal., lost a leg.

This division having been a great distance in advance of the rest of the line, held its position for several hours, but was finally compelled to fall back, suffering severely while doing so. The loss in the first and third divisions was also severe. The latter have 400 in the hospitals. The 18th corps occupied part of the line on the right, but their loss was not very great. We took about 250 prisoners, mostly South Carolinians, and five battle flags. All quiet this morning, Sunday 31st.

Foreign Gossip.

Multitudes have of late been crowding to the Hippodrome, at Paris, to see Blondin, or his counterfeit—for the fact is more than doubtful of this being the real hero of Niagara—who on a rope, at the height of the column of the Place Vendome, cooks an omelet on a fire lighted by his own hands, and performs some wonderful feats of agility, suspended in the air. Be this the real Blondin (said to be at this moment delighting the Viennese in their capital) or only an aspirant after his fame, there can be no doubt of his wonderful powers in the air. It has been said that he is anxiously awaiting the permission of the Prefect of Police to have a rope suspended between the towers of Notre Dame and the Tour St. Jacques, over the Seine, in order to cook his omelet over the river, and there dispose of the empty egg shells! The Emperor's government is, however, far too careful of the lives of its subjects to allow so hazardous an experiment; so that the good folks of Paris must remain contented with what they have already witnessed.

Another proof of the growing feeling in France against capital punishment was given the other day at Amiens, where a jury returned a verdict of guilty, with extenuating circumstances, against a man convicted of having once attempted to murder his own father, thrice attempted murders of a less unnatural dye, and of having perpetrated five incendiary fires.

Dragonetti, the celebrated performer on the double bass, used to keep a large number of children's dolls at his lodgings for his amusement. When he traveled he usually took a black one with him, which he called his wife, and he used to dance it at his carriage window when he passed through any little village.

An English artist, Mr. Linnell, has just returned to Rome after a very interesting but equally hazardous excursion in the mountain districts of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro, most infested by brigands. He was accompanied by an experienced model, well known to artists there, named Antonio, himself a mountaineer; and although frequently in the neighborhood, and almost in sight of formidable bands, succeeded in tracking his way unhurt through the dangerous district. Mr. Linnell's journey lasted twenty-three days, including a trip to the province of Salerno; and the part of the country he found most oppressed with brigands was the immediate neighborhood of San Germana, where the hills were tenanted by a band of about three hundred brigands, with flags and other pretensions to the honor of regular warriors.

Prices are higher by a hundred per cent. in India than they ever were before. The silver rupee, worth about fifty cents, will not buy as much as twenty-five cents will in England. Articles of ladies dress there cost five times as much as they do at home. And yet India is draining Europe of specie and keeps it all. A plethora of gold appears to be as bad as a plethora of paper.

On the 8th instant, William Harvey, a compositor, undertook a wager of £1 to swim across the Thames from Milbank to Lambeth within twelve minutes, and got in the water for the purpose at 8 o'clock. The unfortunate man reached about two hundred feet from the shore, when he gave a loud shriek, and instantly sunk. The poor fellow, who, it is supposed, was seized with cramp, perished.

The Right Rev. Dr. David Anderson, Bishop of Rupert's Land, is on his way to England, with a view of placing the resignation of his diocese in the hands of the authorities at home. In 1849, on the formation of the Bishopric of Rupert's Land, alias the territory of the Hudson's Bay Company, he was nominated by Earl Grey, who was then Colonial Secretary, to be the first bishop, and during the 15 years which have elapsed has worked the vast diocese with singular energy, increasing the number of clergy from 5 to 20, of whom 5 are natives. The diocese of Rupert's Land is 370,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is 700*l*., 400*l*. of which is derived from the Colonial Bishopric Fund, and 300*l*. from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Captain Burton, the traveler, speaking of Captain Speke and other Nilotic explorers, says he hopes future travelers with similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of cry such a minimum of wool."

David Kilgour, long a residenter in the Vennel, at the west end of Linktown of Abbotshall, has departed this life. He died in the same house which he left in 1803. He was little more than one year at sea when he was impressed for the navy. He was on board the Victory when the hero of Trafalgar was mortally wounded. David was a quiet, respectable man, and in his latter years supported himself by hand loom weaving. He seldom spoke of the great naval engagement, except once a year, when a few friends met with him to talk over the scenes of other days; then David would remember Nelson and the Victory, and "fight his battles o'er again."—*Scotsman.*

An odd scene took place in one of the Paris Theatres A gentleman wished to get a seat on the balcony, which he had taken. A woman, with an immense crinoline, was between him and his seat, and she refused to move. He pushed his way by her, and she gave him a violent kick, whereupon he gave her husband a sound box on the cheek. The "husband" was utterly astounded. The policeman in attendance carried all of the three parties before the Commissary of Police. It appeared the "husband" did not so much as know the woman by his side. The aggressor offered him excuses. They were conducted back to their seats. The woman, who was the cause of the quarrel, was excluded from the theatre. The rudeness of the French, of all classes, is becoming as notorious as their politeness once was celebrated.

A handsome Jewish synagogue has been erected at Melbourne, in Australia. There are one thousand Jews in that city.

A letter from Chamounix, in Switzerland, states that another discovery of human remains has been made on the Glacier des Bossons. One of the guides, named Frederick Balmat, was passing near a crevice from which a body was recently recovered, when he observed a small piece of black silk stuff projecting from the ice. This proved to be the extremity of a cravat around the neck of a corpse. The guide, with an axe, extricated the body, which was removed to Chamounix for interment. This is supposed to be the last of the three unfortunate victims lost in 1820, the remains of the others having been previously recovered.

No less than 3344 bodies of persons found dead in Paris have been exposed at the Morgue for recognition during the past ten years—1776 were suicides, of whom 1414 had drowned themselves. Four-fifths of the suicides were of men.

Edmond About, in his late work on "Progress," divides the French elements of character into these two—the churchwarden element, and the cafe element. The former is the work of the church and the priests; the latter is fond of pleasure, war and glory, opposes the Government and hates the priests.

The Roman Catholic priests at Munster, in Prussia, recently established a singular lottery, the prizes being masses for the souls of the winners after their death. The Public Accuser, however, instituted a prosecution against them for organizing a lottery without authorization. They had realized 15,000 francs, but were acquitted.

A musical genius in Dunkirk, France, is educating a collection of poultry in music. He has already taught a beautiful drake to sing like a canary, and is now at work reforming the "chucks, chucks" of a turkey into something of a sweeter sound.

An ingenious writer in a recent number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* computes the average yearly loss of life on railway journeys as 1 in 7,000,000 travelers, whereas 70,000 in 20,000,000 travelers would be no more than the fair proportion to the annual loss of life in former days among travelers by land and sea.

The Pope is said to have sent over to England two ecclesiastical dignitaries, Monsignori Talbot and Howard, with a special mandate calling upon the Roman Catholic members of the House of Commons to vote with Mr. Disraeli.

In the thirteen weeks ending July 2d, 616 violent deaths have been registered in London 510 were by accident or negligence, 30 by homicide, 75 by suicide, and 1 by public execution.

A letter from Calais states that the Confederate vessel Rappahannock lately had a judgment pronounced against her by the Chamber of Commerce of Boulogne, for commercial debts of the captain. It appears that when the huissier charged to affix the notice of sale made his appearance on board the vessel, the captain warned him off without delay, as no such errand should be performed there. The huissier had nothing else to do but to retire and draw up a process verbal of the circumstance.

The young men of the Papal States have recently worn steel watch chains with miniature Orsini bombs attached. To counteract these revolutionary indications the Pope has sanctioned the manufacture of watch chains after a mode of "The Sacred Chains of St. Peter."

Garvener, the bushranger of New South Wales, having been some time back captured in Queensland, was brought to trial the other day in Sidney, and was acquitted, amid the hearty cheering of the bystanders. The ruffian has, however, many other charges hanging over him.

The *Moniteur du Soir* registers an order of the day, issued by Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia, in virtue of which any foreigner made prisoner in the Danish ranks, and unable to substantiate his Danish nationality, or to prove that he has been regularly enrolled in the army of Denmark is to be dealt with as a brigand, brought before court martial, and on conviction, duly shot.

The Dorset *Chronicle* announces the death of the last of the celebrated breed of Portland dogs, who were to shipwrecked mariners what the St. Bernard dogs are to storm lost travelers. Owing to life boats the breed has fallen into disuse, and the last was killed on account of old age.

A late number of the London *Review* has the following amusing criticism on the French, in regard to a certain particular: "The French, since the Revolution, are a polite, but are not essentially a chivalrous nation. They look upon women, not with the exaggerated homage of the American, nor with the inbred reverence of an Englishman, but with the gallantry of a nation that adores, without respecting beauty. A lady represents to a Frenchman gayety, pleasure, elegance—in fact, the luxuries and the perfume of life. With all a Frenchman's finished ease in talking to a woman, there is always something intensely disagreeable at the bottom of his tone and in the inmost recesses of his eye. The truth is, that the French, with all their idealism, mix materialism in still larger quantities."

To men who know the population of Paris, and the hard lives tens of thousands lead, the lines of palaces that have been pushed through the poor quarters on the south side of the Seine are monstrous heaps of wickedness. The workmen who raise them look upon them in dismay. The poor people on the sites of whole houses they are built, shift their humble household goods further out of the wicked city, and wonder when the powers that rear these palaces will think of them and their little ones.

A St. Petersburg letter of the 23d says: "The Grand Duke, heir to the throne, left for Berlin last evening at six. He will be eight or nine months absent, as he is to pass the winter in Italy. The Emperor is making his son do what he did himself when young—spend some time in Germany and England, making a still longer stay in Italy. The Grand Duke will reach his majority (twenty-one) on the 20th September next. The probability is that his Imperial Highness' marriage will be decided on before his return."

Two hundred thousand acres of land in Ireland have been permitted to fall to waste and sterility the past year.

THE latest foreign intelligence was to the effect that there was an increasing demand for five-twenty bonds on the continent of Europe. Even the London *Times* was compelled to notice the fact, although not very graciously. Taken with the success of our loans at home, it is surely a most encourging sign.

A LATE report in the British Parliament not only shows the quantity of raw cotton brought to England this year will probably nearly equal the average of imports before the American war—as near as three million of bales against three million three hundred thousand bales in 1860—but he presents the following cheering picture of the recovery of the manufacturing population from pauperism:—

"In December, 1862, when the distress reached its height, more than half a million of persons were in receipt of relief out of a population of less than two millions; at the end of last month the recipients were reduced from 518,293 to 120,721. Instead of one person receiving relief out of every four, it is now less than one out of sixteen, and the amount of relief granted has fallen in a still greater proportion. The whole weekly expenditure of the Boards of Guardians and the Local Committees is now only £43,471 in the worst week of December, 1863; so that we conclude that the pressure of distress is less sharp as well as less general."

We rejoice in this picture of averted distress and returning prosperity, not only on grounds of common humanity, but of warm sympathy for the manly endurance and of fraternal consideration for the country which it has called out.

MR. THOS. HUGHES, (Tom Brown) has declined to become a candidate for Finbury, England, at the next election. In a letter announcing this determination, Mr. Hughes says: "I have given up the idea of standing; upon careful inquiry I found that the expenses could not be reckoned at less than £1,000. I have no right to spend such a sum for such a purpose; but were I a rich man, to whom the expense would be a matter of indifference, I should hesitate on public grounds before giving in to a system which I believe to be injurious to the country.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

FLOUR—State and Western 15@25c lower. At the close the market, owing to the advance in gold, recovered from the decline, and some holders were disposed to insist upon a little more. Sales at $9 65@9 90 for extra State; $10 10@10 50 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $10 55@12 00 for trade brands.

Philadelphia Market.

AUGUST 1.

FLOUR—Dull.
WHEAT—Very dull, old red $2 50; new $2 55; White $2 60@2 70.
CORN—Quiet, yellow $1 73@1 75.
OATS—Dull at 83c.
PETROLEUM—Dull.
WHISKY—Dull $1 80.

Baltimore Market.

AUGUST 1.

FLOUR—Dull.
WHEAT—Southern red $2 80@2 85.
CORN—Firm.
WHISKY—Prices nominal.
SUGAR—Dull.

DIED:

McMASTER—On Monday evening, August 1st, Mrs. MARY, wife of Hugh McMaster, in the 46th year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, No. 58 Pride street, on Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BEATTY—On Sabbath evening, July 31st, at 10 o'clock, at the residence of her father, East Liberty, ANNA BARBARA, oldest daughter of Dr. B. C. Beatty, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues,)................................$1 50
In Clubs of Twenty.................................. 1 00
The money must always accompany the order and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE COMMERCIAL.

City Intelligence.

THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Invasion Excitement.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED; THE STREETS THRONGED.

Movements of Maj. Gen. Couch

MEASURES FOR DEFENSE.

15,000 Men to Defend the Border.

A GENERAL ENROLLMENT OF CITIZENS ORDERED.

MOUNTING OF GUNS IN THE FORTS.

Making Ready in Earnest for the Worst.

Although no later news concerning the movements of the rebel invaders of our State reached the city yesterday, yet the work of preparation for their reception, should they attempt to visit Pittsburgh, was energetically prosecuted. A number of business places and manufactories were closed during the day, and the streets were filled with an excited multitude. The business of recruiting in the various wards did not amount to much, from the fact, we suppose, that the matter had not received sufficient announcement. The Negley Scouts had recruited a full company, and were to be provided with horses immediately. As soon as they are horsed, they will be sent away.

The Committee on Public Safety met yesterday morning at the office of Gen. T. M. Howe, on Fifth street, where they were met by Gen. Couch. After a general interchange of opinion, during which Gen Couch expressed his readiness to take the proper measures for the defense of the city, it was decided to order an enrollment of our citizens for home defense. The following is Gen. Couch's order:

HD. QRS, DEPARTMENT OF SUSQUEHANNA, Pittsburgh, Aug. 1st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER NO. —.

In view of the fact that the enemy are already within the borders, of our State, and having committed the most unjustifiable barbarities, and there being intimations of a much larger force marching westward, the Major General Commanding deems it his duty to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. Therefore, it is ordered, that an active force of fifteen thousand men be immediately organized for the defence of this portion of the State, and in order to the effective organization thereof, I hereby direct the Mayors of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the Burgess of the boroughs, and the Justices of the Peace of the several townships of Allegheny county, to cause an immediate enrollment to be made.

First. An active force comprising all citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty five, capable of bearing arms, and such others not liable to military duty as are willing to march to the borders of the State, whenever called by proclamation of the Governor.

Second. All citizens capable of bearing arms, but are exempt from active service by reason of physical disability, and all others willing to serve in defense of the city.

All reports of enrollment will be sent to Brig. Gen. Rowley, by the authorities designated to make the same.

This order will not be construed as directing any present suspension of business, but it is imperative that the enrollment shall be made without delay, nor is it intended to discourage military organizations of companies. On the contrary, I earnestly recommend that such organizations be perfected as rapidly as possible, and report to Brig. Gen. Rowley for instructions. By command of

Major General COUCH.

JOHN S. SHULTZ, A. A. G.

Subsequently, the committee of Public Safety issued the following address to our citizens, urging them to respond promptly and form military organizations:—

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

The Committee of Home Defence, in view of the reason set forth in the order of Major General Couch, commanding this department, would earnestly urge upon their fellow citizens the importance and necessity of immediate military organization of the whole effective force of the county of Allegheny.

It is not deemed necessary that there should be a general suspension of business, and it is hoped the prompt response of the people to the order of the General will avoid any such necessity in the future. The matter rests with the people themselves. A thorough military organization is absolutely indispensable, and must be perfected, even if it should involve a total suspension of business operations, and the declaration of martial law.

THOS. M. HOWE,
THOS. BAKEWELL,
REUBEN MILLER, JR.,
JAS. PARK, JR.,
JAS. LOWRY, JR.,
JAS. I. BENNETT,
J. T. LOGAN,
WM. FREW,
JOS. DILWORTH,
JACKSON DUNCAN,
F. R. BRUNOT,
Committee.

As business was only partially suspended yesterday, and as no good seemed to result from this suspension, the request was withdrawn by the committee, and business was resumed as usual. The committee intimate, however, that a complete military organization of the people is indispensable, and state that it must be effected, even if business has to be totally suspended and martial law declared. The loss of a few days labor or suspension is too insignificant to compare with that which would be sustained were the rebels to attack us when we are not prepared for them. It is gratifying to know that our citizens are in earnest in this matter of defence, and we feel assured that before the week is ended an organization will be completed throughout the entire county.

During the day yesterday, the proclamation of Governor Curtin, calling the Legislature together on the 9th inst., was received. The object of this special session is to correct the military bill, and provide the means to put it into execution. As soon as the Legislature has made the proper corrections, and the bill becomes a law, an enrollment of the State will be ordered and a State guard formed. We shall not then be called upon, as we are now, to rush to arms without knowing what to do or whither to go. We shall have company, regimental, brigade and division organizations ready on an hour's notice to move anywhere within the border of the State.

The Giesboro Guards.

Under the orders of the Chief Qurtermaster of the Cavalry Bureau, Col. Jas. A. Ekin, of this county, the various employees of the Quartermaster's Department at the extensive cavalry depot at Giesboro, D. C., have been thoroughly organized, armed and equipped for the defense of that important post. A fine regiment has been formed, and is officered as follows: Colonel, James A. Ekin, Chief Quartermaster Cavalry Bureau; Lieutenant Colonel, L. Lowry Moore, Depot Quartermaster; Major John Martin, Chief Time Clerk; Adjutant, William H. Hay, Chief Clerk Cavalry Bureau; Quartermaster, E. B. McClelland, Cashier Depot Quartermaster's office. These officers, it is understood, will be duly commissioned by the Secretary of War, and the men will, if not fully uniformed, at least have some honorable mark of distinction. The several companies are drilled daily, and many of the officers and men having formerly been in service, already manifest a high degree of discipline and proficiency.

The Country.

Thinking to escape the heat and smoke of the city, we took a trip on the Connellsville road as far as Port Perry, on Saturday, thence afoot over the hills some two miles until we reached the primitive-looking residence of that staunch Union man, John McCauley, a soldier of the War of 1812. The face of the country, notwithstanding the recent rain, looks very much parched; still, under its genial influence, the corn crops have assumed a good color, and though not as far forward as in former seasons, fair crops will be realized. The wheat and rye crops are all housed, whilst much hay and oats is still in the field, cut and uncut. Returning, we had the good fortune to fall in with Mr. J. C. Jeffrey, who for the time is filling the duties of conductor on the accommodation train in the absence of Mr. Kennedy, who is recruiting his health. Although but a short time in the business, he understands his duty, and knowing, performs it.

Arrested for Arson.

Mr. J. B. Milliken, the well known druggist, of Allegheny, was arrested yesterday charged with arson, in causing the fire which occurred in that city on Monday morning, a notice of which we gave yesterday. Mr. M., it appears, has been drinking hard for some time, and was seen in the vicinity of the fire yesterday morning under circumstances which would indicate that he was the author of the mischief. As, however, he could have no object in starting the fire, the offense, if committed by him, can only be attributed to the fact that latterly his mind has been deranged, so that he cannot be held responsible for his acts. We have since learned that Mr Milliken admits that it was he who caused the burning, but he alleges that it was not intentional on his part. He gave his check for $1 000 to indemnify the party whose property was burned, and in default of $2,000 bail was committed to prison.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Having been appointed executors on the estate of JOHN ARBUCKLE, sr., deceased, late of Allegheny City, Allegheny County, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement.

JOHN BIRMINGHAM, ROBERT WATSON, Executors.

au1:1td5tw.

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES—Serrel's CAPTAL warranted to produce strong heavy beard, upon the smoothest skin, in three months. Scattering beards strengthened and variegated whiskers to assume their natural color. Price $1.50. The trade discounted.

jy23:6tw Dr. L. C. SERGEL, New York city.

AGENTS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.—Call and examine something urgently needed by every person; or ten samples sent FREE, by mail, for twenty cents that retail for two dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT.

de13-lyw No. 70 Chatham Square, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON, Of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
—:o:—
Special Election—Shall Soldiers Vote?
TUESDAY, AUGUST 2d, 1864.

The Election To-day.

Every loyal, patriotic Pennsylvanian is called upon to-day to discharge a duty he owes to his brave fellow-citizens now battling in defense of his rights and the maintenance of the Government. It is, we may say, imperative that every loyal citizen should attend the polls to-day, and vote for the amendments to the Constitution, giving our Pennsylvania soldiers in the camp, the field and the hospital the right to a voice in the selection of civil officers. It is made doubly imperative from the fact that the Democrats throughout the State have thoroughly organized to defeat the amendments. We are assured from various reliable quarters that both open and secret organized opposition to the proposed amendments exists throughout the State, and that no effort will be spared to defeat them at the polls to-day.

The equity—the justice of the proposed amendments cannot be questioned for a moment by any right-thinking citizen, and therefore it is that the opposition in certain localities prefer to secretly oppose it. In those districts where the Democracy are strong, the opposition to the measures is open and fierce, but in others where the Union feeling is largely predominant, secret organizations exist to quietly cast their votes against the amendments, and thus disarm the friends of the soldiers. Such an organization is said to exist in our own city and county, and if the Union voters desire to have the right of suffrage extended to their representatives in the army they must go *en masse* to the polls to-day. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed." Fellow-citizens, do your duty at home to-day, as the soldiers in our armies are doing theirs.

Something Needed.

At the present moment the best informed are ignorant of the actual extent of the invasion. Although there had been an amount of experience which, one would suppose, would have been enough to insure at least a fair degree of caution, no steps appear to have been taken to watch the enemy's movements, or to herald their progress, should they elect to return. The result is that our State swarmed with rebels, pillaging and destroying at will, while the authorities were asleep—at any rate, unprepared. Whether the rebels are five or fifty thousand strong, nobody knows. The wildest rumors prevail in the place of a single well-authenticated fact. As a consequence, the people become excited, rush into aimless measures of defense, and ultimately become dissatisfied if not disgusted.

Of course we do not expect all the movements of the enemy will be foretold and provided for. But we do insist that somebody has fallen far below the standard of ordinary prudence and precaution. It is not creditable that one State should be repeatedly re-entered without somebody giving the alarm. *It is disgraceful* that a burning village, and the wail of distress from homeless and affrighted thousands, should be the first beacon of danger—the first note of alarm.

The rebels were known to be in the Shenandoah Valley. We are supposed to have a considerable force on the border to watch their movements, if not to intercept their return progress. But there seems to have been no warning of the return of the raiders, and for all purposes of defense from invasion, the force on the border, seemingly, might just as well have been in China.

If this were the first and only raid, if the rebels had been a dashing force never before heard of, or if there had been no reasons for expecting them, the case would be wholly different. When robbers are known to be in the neighborhood, people at the very least lock their doors; and it is only after a long period exemption that they become remiss in that simple precaution.

We do not pretend to locate the responsibility or measure the blame. We only know that, notwithstanding all that is said of the backwardness of Pennsylvania, if it is to be understood that she must do this business herself, it will be done; at least our burning villages will not be the first notice of the presence of the invaders. We conclude that, if the State authorities have a duty to perform, the Federal authorities have an obligation resting on them. We fancy that there is extant quite too much of the disposition that has cropped out lately in certain quarters, to let Pennsylvania take care of herself. We do not believe the Government sympathises with this spirit; but we do not think it has done its whole duty. It is bound to take adequate measures to defend the States of the border, and the States are bound to render the assistance required of them. But we do not think Pennsylvania is bound to expel the rebels from the Shenandoah Valley, nor do we think it her business to meet them alone whenever they sweep down upon her soil. If such is the doctrine, then we have learned something new in addition to suffering from the invasion.

The Heart of Oak Broken.

Blackstone, who is accepted as a very excellent authority in most matters appertaining to law, has also left on record his very eloquent opinion upon the "wooden walls of Old England," which, however, is not likely to stand the test any longer than "the heart of oak" which in a moment of eloquent rapture he sought to immortalize. It was this:—"The Royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defense and ornament; it is its ancient and natural strength,—the floating bulwark of our island." This sentence forms an important part of the literary history of England, inasmuch as it reveals the pride and confidence which the British felt in its powerful navy, its majestic ships, its brave tars, in the palmy days of the past. That navy may remain the ornament and monument of England's ancient strength, but it is no longer the floating bulwark of her Island. The progressive Anglo-Saxon race could not, indeed, rely on the past any longer. New interests have sprung into existence, and new powers have been developed. Other nations were subject to the same necessities, and controlled by similar events. Under such circumstances it is passing strange that England should have remained so long in the rear of improvements and inventions which were adding to the strength of other nations. English prejudice has blinded the minds of those who had authority in their navy yards to such an extent that they have kept on constructing splendid, ornamental but useless tubs for ships of war, and so blinded were they by this prejudice that, not till the contest between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama* did they begin to learn that the Anglo-Saxon mind was not confined in its explorations to the narrow limits of the "oak bound island." The eleven inch gun and the iron armor, although several years old ideas, had just loomed upon the English mind as a great fact—a fact, in the light of which the London *Times* in a spasm of hopelessness exclaims:

"Our heart of oak is broken."

The Thunderer in the hour of its humiliation, still hesitant to call things by their right names, says:

> "We wait patiently and confidently for a more convincing argument, which, deplorable as it may be, will still prevent worse. An utterly contemptible foe—a Prussian gunboat, perhaps—trusting to its lesser bulk but stronger skin, by a few well-directed shots at short range, will send one of our floating castles into the air or to the bottom."

Surely no one will doubt for a moment that the "utterly contemptible foe" and the (perhaps) "Prussian gunboat," has special reference to the United States of America and the gunboat, *Kearsarge*. And the liberty is taken to deal out insolence to us over the name of Prussia, a humiliating office which doubtless, that kingdom is willing to perform to England that we may be insulted without being able to charge the offence as one which is direct. But no matter, England has learned that iron may not make as neat and majestic a looking castle in the water for war purposes as oak, but it will make an article which will look more like the horrible thing—war, and be of more consequence in a conflict with giants built from the mighty oak. The *Times* says further:—

> "If the art of ship building in wood has been in a state of transition for three thousand years, it is not to be expected that iron-plated ships should attain their best and final form in a day. As for appearances, it may be granted that the iron monster is not a graceful or cheerful object. But it looks like what it is—an engine of war; and there is no safer rule, even as to the look of things, than that they should outwardly express their inner nature and purpose. War is a horrid thing, and it had best have no other face."

Such eloquence, such artistic unfolding of the truth is welcome from such a source. It is so seldom that the *Times* likes to be truthful that we do not wonder it should wax almost poetic in handling the new weapon. We would have liked it all the better if it had been even more honest in its nomenclature. So far, we have a partial realization of the prophesy,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
Th' eternal years of God are her's."

And nowhere have we seen such important testimony on this point as in the following from the *Times*:

> "We must, then, make the best of our floating stronghold, for we have a character to redeem, an influence to recover, and, what is becoming a very important consideration, a good deal to protect from spoliation. Fortunately, we have even more iron than oak in this island, and we must use its own buried treasures to protect its fair surface, its beautiful shores, its industrious population, and its enormous wealth from the kind neighbors, far or near, whose uppermost wish is that, like Denmark, it was only a peninsula."

A consciousness that America is at least three years ahead of England in the iron-clad business is troublesome to the *Times*, but then, in order to release the English mind, if possible, of the hallucination that big ships made from big trees were essential to the greatness, the safety, and the future of the British character at home, and particularly abroad, it has become necessary to make this clean breast, for better or for worse. Doubtless, the thought troubled the *Times* writer a good deal, that the time might not be very far distant when a new race of Georgias and Alabamas would roam the seas of the globe, to the prejudice of British commerce.

A Trick Which Should be Stopped.

The St. Louis *Union* makes a very sweeping charge against somebody in Northern Illinois, which if true, should be investigated. If there are men, who for the sake of gain will deliberately sell to rebels arms which they must know will be turned against the Government, they ought to be hanged. It is time this money making mania at the expense of the interest and the safety of the nation was stopped. It is a disgrace to the Northern cause. How can we expect to arrive at peace while such cupidity is rampant—while so much rascality is practiced under the cloak of honesty—while so much of practical rebellion exists under the title and superscription of patriotism. Let the authorities see to such evils. The following is what the *Union* says on the subject:

> Innocent people have, no doubt, often asked themselves the question how do the rebel guerrillas in Missouri procure arms and munitions to carry on their war against the authorities? All the powder *cached* by Claib Jackson has been unearthed and destroyed. All the arms in possession of the inhabitants of the State at the beginning of the war, were surrendered to the authorities; and ever since, the embargo on the trade in powder and fire-arms between St. Louis and the interior of the State has been so rigidly enforced as to prevent them drawing arms from this city. Nevertheless they are always well armed, each of them carrying a fine shot-gun, or rifle, with a brace of navy revolvers. Where do they procure them?
>
> We answer, *at Quincy and Chicago*. These loyal cities have been, for three years, the arsenals from which the rebels in Missouri draw their supplies of arms powder, and lead. They can purchase quite as cheaply at Quincy and Chicago as at St. Louis; and they are continually purchasing guns, pistols, and munitions in large quantities at those places, and shipping them over the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad for distribution among their adherents in the northern part of the State. Some surprise was expressed at Quincy a few days ago, at the discovery of this contraband traffic by the accidental bursting of a box of revolvers *in transitu* to Missouri, but we do not exactly see the propriety of this sudden wonderment. The existence of the disloyal trafic has been known for two years, and we believe there is hardly a day that an examination of the packages of merchandise, going from Quincy and Chicago into North Missouri, would not reveal evidences of it. The parties in Chicago and Quincy who sell these arms and munitions to Missouri purchasers, must know, they cannot help knowing, that they are intended to be used by the enemies of our Government, and it would be a very warrantable exercise of martial law, for some authority to arrest them and punish them for their crime.

The Dunkard Oil Region.

The recent discovery of petroleum in Greene and Fayette counties has caused no little excitement in those localities, and owners of land in the vicinity of the oil territory are appraising their property at handsome figures. A correspondent, who recently visited those counties, remarks that after canvassing the rugged hills in various portions of the counties there seemed to be no very great encouragement to the oil hunter until he began to near what is known as the "Dunkard Oil Region." The resemblance this section of country bears to the Venango oil regions is so marked that one would almost imagine himself in the centre of an oildom on his arrival. Dunkard Creek is a stream about the size of Oil Creek and seeks an outlet through a more rugged and hilly (if possible) country. "We traveled some fifteen miles up the creek carefully examining the various sites, and from our experience in the Venango, Kanawha and other oil regions, we are fully satisfied that the Dunkard will prove as rich if not the richest territory yet discovered. There have been but few wells sunk any depth as yet, each yielding a good supply of oil. The largest well on the Maple's tract is pumping from 60 to 80 barrels per day and with proper management and constant pumping doubtless would yield 100 barrels per day. For lubricating purposes the Dunkard oil is considered superior to any yet in use. A sufficient quantity salt water is pumped from those well in operation to make a nice consideration for capitalists in the absence of oil. Companies are rapidly forming and opertions are being commenced at various points for miles up the creek, and we feel like congratulating the people of Green county for their 'greasy' prospect in the future."

At a meeting of the last General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland, Rev. Dr. Wilson, the delegate from Limerick, gave an interesting account of the character of the Irish. He said: Whatever were the faults of Irishmen, they could not be charged with a want of kindness and forgetfulness of friends at home. During a period of seven years, the Irish who had gone to America had sent to the old country, for the support of friends at home or taking them abroad, a sum of upward of a million a year. It was his privilege, as he resided in the house of a banker in New York, under whose hands the money had to a large extent passed, to have learned that it had been made up of small sums of one, two, three, four, five and six pounds.

SETTING THE WORLD TO RIGHTS.—When youth made me sanguine I hoped mankind might be set right. Now that I am very old, I sit down with this lazy maxim, that unless one could cure men of being fools, it is to no purpose to cure them of any folly, as it is only making room for another.—*Walpole.*

The Knitting Machine.

We can remember when our mother had to knit our stockings, and when we had to wait till they were "knitted." Sometimes "grandmother" would "take a hand in" for the sake of keeping peace in the house, or what was better, preventing us in a paroxysm of unbraced passion, rushing to a gentleman's furnishing store to procure "ready-made" stockings. But all this is ancient, or it is getting to be ancient. DALTON, not the great chemist, but a greater man has come to the relief of the whole race of mankind, including women, and given us a machine by which our sisters, or our wives, or our mothers, God bless them! can sit down the very evening before we start out on a journey, and in an hour produce as many pairs of stockings, as many under-shirts, drawers or cravats as we need to insure us in the comfort of travel. Now this is just as it should be. It gives our ladies time to read the newspapers, and to obtain for themselves that knowledge of passing events which troubled husbands had formerly to retail at table after being bored all day with business matters. There is no need of explaining further, we suppose, why a newspaper man should be in favor of this kind of domestic machinery, or even why every other man should hail it as a friend and benefactor. Dalton's Patent Knitting Machine, as we are informed and believe, is one of the most ingenious pieces of mechanism in existence. It will knit plain or ribbed goods, socks, shirts, drawers, jackets, ladies' worsted under-sleeves, tippets, leggings, babies' jackets. These are some of the things which this machine will knit. The material which can be used with it may be named: Cotton, woolen, worsted, silk or linen. It will even knit the poorest shoddy yarn that is made.

In places where the factory machines are used they run 120 revolutions to a minute, and turn out 12½ dozen pairs of stockings per day. It will do this with shoddy yarn; but with good yarn it runs 240 revolutions per minute and turns out 15 pairs of stockings per day. Indeed the factory machine has been run 200 revolutions per minute without damage, and made perfect work.

But there is a family machine, a gentle article, that can be used in the sitting room, set on a table and worked by hand, and this is what is going to make many a family happy—what is going to transform many a wife from a drudge into a woman.

We have been so interested with the working of this machine that we concluded to call the attention of our readers to the subject. We understand that one or two of these Dalton knitting machines will soon be in Pittsburgh to speak for themselves; so we shall not now refer to its mechanical working. We have told what it can do, and what it has done; and what it will do can be deduced from these statements.

The DALTON Knitting Machine Company is now thoroughly organized, with a heavy capital and a pushing gentleman for President, namely, DAVID P. RHOADES, Esq., of New York. We have seen various specimens of the work of this machine, and we have seen it at work, and can well and willingly recommend it. We welcome it as another addition to the throng of labor-saving machinery. One lady in New York, early in the Summer, with the aid of a DALTON Machine, made stockings for a whole regiment of soldiers, and is now making another set for them to change with. Genius and patriotism go hand in hand; may they flourish together.

American Credit in Europe.

The late advices from Europe, says the N. Y. *Economist*, bring us the gratifying intelligence that despite the hostility and hatred of the moneyed interests of Europe to the American government, (and which they take every opportunity of expressing in the most offensive form,) they yet are learning the wisdom of investing in our national securities—and are beginning to purchase them with considerable spirit. Thus the London *Times* of the 17th inst. informs us that

> "The advices from Frankfort mention that the great rise in exchange at New York had been met by a corresponding fall in the price of Federal stocks, but that at the reduced quotations buyers came forward in such numbers that not only large sums brought from New York, but even various parcels sold out by bankers for small speculators could still be disposed of at an advance of 4 per cent. on New York prices. As soon as these sales were over quotations recovered between 1 and 2 per cent. *The eargerness of our public it is observed to invest in American funds, after so many disappointments, is wonderful.* In spite of the bad political and yet worse financial reports, every reduction in the price brings forward new purchasers, mostly small capitalists.
>
> Baring Bros. & Co., says there has been during the last few days an active inquiry for United States 5-20 bonds to meet a continental demand, and the price which at the end of last week was 43@44, has risen to 49@50.

And accordingly we find that the Scotia has brought orders for a very large amount of *five twenties*, and the Persia has also carried advices ordering gold bonds to about the value of *five millions* of dollars. This is a very significant symptom of a change in the sentiment of the capitalists of Europe. Expressing through their hired newspapers, and by their public professions on all possible occasions, distrust and contempt for the Union and its government, they yet begin to manifest in the way that most clearly prove their sincerity—confidence that this nation will stand, and will honor its obligations. If this were not so, we should not have in a single week orders for *several millions* of our securities transmitted from Europe.

We are gratified at this evidence of returning confidence on the part of European capitalists, because it argues a better appreciation of the nature of the conflict in which we are engaged, and speaks in language that cannot be mistaken assurance on their part as to the result of it, but we should greatly prefer that the money which Americans themselves hold, should be invested in their own securities, and that at present we should have no foreign creditors.

By and by (and that very soon) the national securities of America will be esteemed by the capitalists of the world the most desirable investment in existence, and will be in eager demand at a large premium. We should rather wait till then to sell these securities in Europe. But surely the capitalists of this country, large and small may be admonished of the importance of sustaining and increasing the value of our national securities—this is the test by which we will be judged by foreign nations—and thus will be determined the value of gold and the cost of all commodities.

The effect upon the Exchange market, even of the eight or ten millions that have been sold is already perceptible, and we trust the importance of strengthening the hands of the government by liberally investing in its securities, and so increasing their value, will be appreciated and acted on.

Personal.

Rev. Dr. Thompson, late of Buffalo, but now of the Second Presbyterian Church in Cincinnati, having recently married, his congregation tendered him a gift of $2,500. His regular salary is $1,000, and there is talk of putting it permanently at $5,000.

Mr. William E. S. Whitman, of Augusta, is engaged in writing a history of what Maine has done in the war.

A copperhead had trouble with his reasonable talk with a family in Keokuk, Iowa, the youngest member of whom was a little girl of three years. She said to him at one of his visits: "Do home, toppy head; do home twick." He left.

The following may have been intended as a friendly compliment to Dr. Cheever, on the part of the *Independent*, but one more likely to have been perpetrated by Dr. Leavitt than by Theo. Tilton. "If Dr. Cheever is occasionally behind the time in his communications he is always in advance of the time in his convictions. Like meat on ice, he will keep a week.

At the fifth annual meeting of the American Dental Association, which convened at Niagara Falls on Tuesday last, Dr. J. H. McQuillen, of Philadelphia, was elected President, and Dr. Geo. W. Ellis, Corresponding Secretary.

A few days ago five rebel guerrillas met Dr. S. P. Hillman, of Harrison county, Kentucky, on the road between Leesburg and Lee's Lick, and robbed him of fifty-five dollars and a fine gold watch. They also stole five valuable horses in the same neighborhood.

Reuben Decker, employed by Devlin & Co., clothiers, New York, having stolen about $4,000 worth of clothing from the store of his employers, was arrested last week and held for trial.

The St. Louis *Union* of the 29th ult., says: "A gentleman just in from Fulton, Mo., informs us that Capt. Abe. Kempinsky went out from Fulton yesterday with sixteen men, and coming upon a band of guerrillas attacked them, killing three and wounding two. Our informant states that when he left Fulton, firing was still heard, in the direction where the first skirmish took place."

THE prospect of a draft has perceptibly stimulated enlistments in the Navy, and the late excitement respecting the combat between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*, also the challenges which are said to have passed between the officers of the Federal and Confederate squadrons, seems to have thrown a romance about the naval service which leads men to speak more favorably of, and to enlist more freely in it. In consequence of this sudden influx of men, we shall have more movements of vessels to chronicle, some of which have been idly swinging at their moorings for want of seamen to man them for an active service.

STAMPS ON RECEIPTS.—On and after Monday next, August 1, "Receipts for the pay of any sum of money or for the payment of any debt due, *exceeding twenty dollars*, not being for the satisfaction of any mortgage or judgment or decree of any court, and a receipt for the delivery of any property" will require a two cent revenue stamp.

There are now nine thousand rebel prisoners in the barracks at Rock Island, Ill., and five thousand three hundred and seventy-seven at Camp Douglas, Chicago. There are also several hundred at Alton. Thus there is a considerable rebel army in Illinois.

General Intelligence.

The distance from Chattanooga to Atlanta is one hundred and thirty-four miles; from Atlanta to Macon, where many of our prisoners are confined, is one hundred and three miles.

The town of Denning, in Ulster county, N. Y., challenges the state. It claims that with a voting population at the beginning of the war of 170, it has sent 102 men into the service.

A convention of the publishers and job printers of New Hampshire, held at Concord last week, agreed that a rise in prices is inevitable, but agreed upon no uniform rates.

A soda water apparatus in a Philadelphia drug store lately became unmanageable while the gas was rapidly generating, and a terrific explosion was the result, scattering and destroying the contents of the cellar.

A boy thirteen years old in Hartford, drowned himself on Monday in order to escape the cruel treatment which he was subjected by his father. It seems that the latter had long been harsh to this boy, as to others of his family, and that the boy told his mother that he should drown himself. He was again whipped by his father, very severely on Sunday morning. On Monday when he went in bathing with the other boys, he told them also of his intention to drown himself—but they thought lightly of his threat, and did not believe even after his refusal to come out when they did, that he really meant to drown himself. But when they came out he remained in—deliberately went out into deep water, and was drowned.

A convict named Devlin, employed in the hat shop of the Sing Sing prison, attempted to escape a day or two ago, by running the guard stationed south of the prison, on the road leading to Sparta. The guard ordered him to stop, but this only increased his speed. When he had run about seventy-five yards the guard fired, the ball entering below the shoulder blade and passed through his body. The wound is fatal.

The oldest tomb-stone in the oldest burial ground of Philadelphia—attached to the Swedes' Church in Swanson street—bears date the 12th of November 1716, one hundred and forty-eight years ago, about thirty-four years after the landing of Penn. The lettering is legible, but the representation of an hour-glass and of the head of a cherub, carved in the stone, are very indistinct. The stone contains the following inscription: "Here lieth the body of Mary, wife of Andrew Robinson, who dyed November ye 12, 1716, aged 65 years."

A robin's nest was found lately in a tree at the Oneida Community, which had interwoven in its structure twenty-nine lady's collars, all of which had been purloined by the birds from the grass-plot where they were placed after the wash.

A serious accident occurred near Atchison, Kansas, last Saturday. The coach which left Leavenworth on that morning, while passing down the hill this side of Atchison was upset by the horses taking fright and running down the hill, throwing out the driver, capsizing the coach, killing one man, fatally injuring another, and seriously injuring two more passengers. None escaped without more or less injury.

A Saratoga correspondent writes to the Troy *Times* to say: "I want to tell all your readers not to find fault. When I hear people complain in public, I think at once they are vulgar. What do you think? When a man d—s a waiter at a public dinner, or sees something to complain about to strangers, he leads his neighbor to infer that at home he has no servants, and has got in the habit of 'finding fault' because of shabby surroundings. 'Putting on airs' and 'finding fault' won't impress folks with the notion of your importance.

The New Orleans *Delta* gives the following short statement, which is in fine contrast with what might have been found in the same print four years ago: "Slavery, which is contrary to natural law, existed in this country by force of municipal law. That progress of our national arms, which substitutes military law for municipal law, annihilates slavery; and without any formal enactment or proclamation whatever, slavery dies wherever Federal bayonets guard the soil or the Federal flag floats over Union troops."

An attempt was made a day or two since to throw a train off the track, between Rock Island and Peru, Illinois, by placing a "chair" on the rails. The engineer discovered the obstruction in time to save the train. Search was made in the vicinity, and a man was discovered in the underbrush, who admitted the deed, and acknowledged he was a Confederate soldier lately escaped.

A soldier of the 156th New York regiment was, on the 11th inst., murdered in Algiers, La., by an Italian named Miguel De Santiago, in the house of the latter. Miguel escaped to the New Orleans side of the river and shortly afterwards was arrested near the Mexican Gulf Railroad by police officers. Judge Seymour, of Algiers, entered into a formal investigation of the affair. Miguel acknowledged the deed, saying that he stabbed the soldier because he found him, in the night, where he (Miguel) himself only had the right to lie. The wife of the accused denied every assertion made by him. Santiago does not speak English, but his wife does very plainly. Two negroes passed the house just at the time the bloody deed was committed, and one of them saw Miguel drag the corpse from the house into the street. Both husband and wife were committed for trial on the charge of murder.

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* compliments the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as "a mere worn out hand-organ, wheezing out one set of tunes to the infinite annoyance of the people," and as having but one principle, to break up the Democratic party. The *Enquirer*, in endeavoring to indoctrinate the party secession virus, has met with such rebuffs as would discourage any propagandist less zealous in a bad cause.

A good-looking young Trojan, (N. Y.,) one of the Read steamer boys, who sojourned at Saratoga over Sunday, was mistaken for Bob Lincoln, the President's son, and was duly "lionized" by the ladies until the veritable Robert appeared. The likeness is said to have been a striking one, especially the hat.

The following is the result of a newspaper-man's observation at Saratoga:—"One thing has been a failure. The patriotic enterprise started by the ladies to buy no more costly importations has been abandoned. If you doubt it, come and dine at one of the hotels. Each lady vies with the others, not to curtail dress and expenses, but to first outshine the rest. Who believed they would dress plain, or stop buying? It could only be the novice who argued that woman possessed no vanity. I do think girls look pretty in turn-up hats and feathers but the grandmothers—oh, how ugly. "Shoddy" is not very thick at Saratoga—vulgarity decked off with diamonds, rascality clothed "in purple."

A new fishing lamp has been invented, which consists principally of a lantern, air-tight and water-tight, having a double roof to rarify the air, from which it is conveyed by pipes to the foot of the burner. This air is supplied by means of a flexible tube, and a similar tube is fitted to the roof to carry off the smoke and consumed air. It may be constructed for oil or gas. It can be let down into the water twelve feet or more to allure the fish, which are readily attracted by the glare of the light, and which almost insures success. It may also be used with advantage for the examination of submerged ships.

American Mechanics.

A recent paragraph in a contemporary asserted that mechanics in this country were slovenly in their execution and only half-learned their trades; as a consequence the credit of the manufacturers and of the nation suffered. The originator of this slander could have had little acquaintance and no sympathy with our working men. If he had circulated among them as we have been with them in their workshops, their homes and places of amusement—if he had identified himself with their feelings, and thoroughly understood their characters, he would have thought twice before publishing his untruthful assertions, or, better still, erased them before the ink was dry on the paper. He would have stifled the slander in its birth, before sending it out to prejudice us among other nations, all too ready to disparage any thing American.

The assertion is not true. American workmen are, at home, certainly notorious for their skill, thoroughness and versatility. They are fertile of resource, quick to foresee difficulties and avoid them, and the record of the Patent Office is the fullest proof that they are untiring and incessant in their efforts to improve themselves. And not this alone, but to regenerate society, in one sense, by increasing and cheapering the product of labor.

In any machine shop we shall find men who can work at the vice, the lathe, planer, slotting machine, shaper, foot-lathe, screw-cutter, boring mill or gear-cutting engine, with skill and exactness, and who could transfer themselves from a machine they knew by heart, so to speak, and to run another on wholly different principles after two minutes' inspection—men who can make a lathe or a knitting machine, a steam engine or a plow share, and who not only know how to use tools, but also to make them, and can forge and temper sufficiently well for all practical purposes.

'A Jack of all-trades is a master of none,' but such men are not "Jacks," they are masters of their *own* trade, and know it from *alpha* to *omega*. Army officers—those educated at West Point, for example—have had occasion to test the truth of these assertions severely, and railroads that have been cut or captured, have been put in running order in a few hours, notwithstanding the efforts of the rebels to disable them by carrying off important parts of the machinery.

Captured blockade runners are taken in charge by our acting engineers, and brought home without delay, despite the fact that the engines are new to our men. Those persons who innocently suppose that steam engines are all alike cannot appreciate the care, anxiety and responsibility which attends the prize-engineer in bringing a strange vessel home; but we do, and have often wondered that these men have been so uniformly successful in their efforts.

Go into any cabinet-maker's shop in the country and ask to have a small pattern made for the foundry, and there is no doubt but that the piece will be obtained, and of first-rate workmanship; yet cabinet making and pattern making are widely different trades. Our mechanics in all towns will execute any job, from putting up a building to repairing an obstinate pump, and whole communities depend upon one man sometimes to supply their necessities in this respect.

To return to the machine shop again. Contracts to do different parts of steam engines, or sewing machines are eagerly sought for by our workmen. How well they are executed let the machines and the demand for them answer.

It is needless to pursue the subject further. Those who honor and respect labor, who deem the workman worthy, not only of his hire, but of sympathy, esteem and encouragement, will leave no effort untried to elevate him in public estimation, or defend him from the aspersions of ignorant or malignant (because ignorant) individuals.—*Scientific American.*

"To Whom It may Concern" in Richmond?

From the Richmond Examiner, July 26.

For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of Abraham Lincoln. It is his letter addresssed "To Whom it May Concern." It concerns Messrs. Holcombe, C. C. Clay, and George N. Sanders, and, we would fondly believe no other person or persons whomsoever. When official individuals go creeping round the back doors, asking interviews with Lincoln for "a full interchange of sentiments," it gives us sincere gratification to see them spurned, yes kicked, from the said back door. To Abraham we deliberately say "Bravo," or if he likes it better, "Bully!" Think of an ex-Senator from Alabama, and a Virginian Member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third "negotiator"—exposing themselves gratuitously, idly and unbidden to receive such an ignominious rebuff at the hands of the enemy truculent buffoon of Illinois.

The eccentric procedure of those two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious Sanders. He it was who, finding Mr. Clay and Mrs Holcombe traveling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Clifton House, bethough, him of getting them into a correspondence about peace; and it was he who opened it himself by letter to no less a person than that sanguinary philanthropist, Horace Greeley, asking him (Greeley) to procure a safe conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that Greeley, at first thinking this was a real embassay to offer submission, eagerly promised the safe conduct in the President's name. They replied they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries, but had no doubt that "if the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence" were communicated to Richmond, they, or somebody else, would be invested with full powers. And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messrs. Clay and Holcombe, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except Greeley's unauthorized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and, in reading what they say, remember that it is two eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a paltry abolitionist editor, not having the presumption to write to the Emperor Abraham himself—"exacting no conditions but that we should be duly accredited from Richmond as bearers of propositions looking to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a door that had previously been closed against the Confederate States for a full interchange of sentiments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions and an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations." What right had they to even allude to propositions looking to the establishment of peace? Who commissioned them to interchange sentiments with Lincoln? And what do they mean by causes of controversy and liberal negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been received at Washington, and had been accredited from Richmond, we should have felt very nervous on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, Lincoln, so soon as he was informed there were such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was now partly open, though "previously closed," and parlying with a New York editor in the hope of getting admittance—shut up the door with a bang right in their three noses, and warned them off by a notice—"To Whom it May Concern."

It is suggested that perhaps the cunning device of Mr. Sanders was only a contrivance for helping the peace party in the enemy's country; that the answer of Mr. Lincoln was just the very kind of answer which the 'many counselled' George expected, and that it is to be used to show how ferociously and unrelentingly the present Yankee Administration is bent on war and repulses the slightest hint of peace. As usual with such exclusively cunning schemes, this one not only defeats itself, but it helps the cause which it was possibly intended to damage. To exhibit an ex-Senator and member of Congress of the Rebel States thus timidly crawling, by a roundabout way, to the footstool of the Emperor of the Yahoos, whining and sniveling about peace and "liberal negotiations," and haughtily refused even admittance to the sovereign presence, will serve, not the peace, but the war party, because it will be used to create the impression that the Confederacy must be in the agonies of death when two such distinguished legislators make so pitiful an attempt to reach the ear of offended majesty! If such was the idea, then, in this case, as in the other, "those whom it may concern have got what they deserve.

Has any one seen the Rev. Colonel Jacques and one Edmund Kirke? What are the detectives about? Here have been two spies, manifestly spies, "at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission," and now, instead of being in Castle Thunder, Kirke and the Rev. Colonel are again in their own country, giving mysterious hints to the Washington correspondents about their three days' entertainment in Richmond, and about "two interviews" which they say they had with Mr. Davis. They cannot disclose "for the present"—those deep diplomats—which passed at those interviews, but "it is intimated"—and here is truly a startling fact—"that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Of course these two Yankees were spies; or else they wanted to sell something in Richmond they had run through the lines; or probably they combined the two objects. Our passport system, we fear, is but little protection; and the detectives are not sufficiently vigilant.

However this may be, there is now certainly a renewal of those vague whisperings of peace, which have several times before circulated through society. Many think that peace is in the air. Peace and rumors of peace float around us, and men dream of peace at night. We have seen here unauthorized and officious persons, both Union and rebel respectively North and South about the same moment, as it were, snuffing peace, as horses snuff water in the desert. If gold declines a little in New York, even in the teeth of military disaster the *News* says it is because there is a sort of instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of peace. This is not unnatural; the plain avowals of the enemy's press four months ago, that this year's campaign must be the final one, the near approach of Lincoln's bloody term, the imminent financial ruin of the United States, all combine to produce not so much conviction as a presentiment, that we are soon to have peace.

And it may be so. Peace may be nearer to us than we think, and may come suddenly, tho' one cannot see precisely how. One thing, however, is clear. So desirable an event cannot be hastened by amateur negotiators "exchanging sentiments" with Mr. Lincoln; nor by blockade runners thrusting "interviews" on Mr. Davis; nor by any possible or conceivable correspondence between George Sanders and Horace Greeley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

BRILLIANT OIL CO.—Books of subscription to the BRILLIANT OIL CO. will be opened at the Banking House of HANNA, HART & CO., corner Third and Wood streets, on

Monday, August 8th, 1864.

Pamphlets containing a description of the property held by the Company can be had at the same place, on and after the 4th of August. jy30-tf

PITTSBURGH, August 2, 1864.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.—The stated monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company will be held at the office in Pittsburgh on the second WEDNESDAY, 10th day of August, at 3 o'clock, p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from WEDNESDAY, the 10th, to MONDAY, the 15th of August. By order of the Board,
au2 1w E. WESTERVELT, Sec'y.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1864.

MEANS.

Loans, Bills, Discounts and U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	$1,348,174 12
United States Bonds, 6s and 7 3-10 per cent.	600,000 00
Real Estate	43,582 45
Stock and Miscellanies	4,971 67
Due by other Banks	163,435 21
Bank Notes, Checks and Treasury Notes	887,093 00
Specie	199,411 84
	$3,246,628 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,148,500 00
Profits and Earnings	228,943 22
Unpaid Dividends and Suspense Account	15,769 23
Due to other Banks	2,004 08
Circulation	27,861 00
Deposits	1,828,559 76
	$3,246,628 29

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief, JOHN HARPER, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of August, 1864, before me. S. SMITH, Notary Public.
au2:1t

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, August 1, 1864.

Loans and Discounts	$1,668,271 80
Real Estate	50,000 00
Gold and Silver Coin	311,187 00
United States Certificates 6 ⅌ cent.	1,310,000 00
Pennsylvania Bonds	225,000 00
Due by other Banks	91,263 15
Checks and Notes of other Banks	44,615 73
United States Legal Tender Notes	530,800 00
	$4,231,137 68
Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Notes in Circulation	1,887,940 00
Deposits	923,326 61
Due to other Banks	32,079 77
Contingent Fund and Earnings	387,791 30
	$4,231,137 68

The above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 1st day of August.
au2-1t C. H. ISHREL, Notary public.

H. OPPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET,
MERCHANT TAILORS
AND DEALES IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An entire new stock
UNDERCLOTHING.
Constantly receiving the latest novelties in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
and warranted to give satisfaction, as to fit, comfort, beauty and durability. au2

AN ORDINANCE for funding the indebtedness of the borough of Manchester, by issuing Bonds to the amount of $10,000.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the borough of Manchester, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Finance Committee be and are hereby authorized and instructed to issue Bonds to the amount of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, in sums of five hundred ($500) dollars each, payable in ten years after the first day of July, 1864, with interest coupons annexed, and to dispose of the same and apply the proceeds to the payment of the present indebtedness of the borough, the interest which shall be at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, shall be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, on presentation of the coupons at the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, said Bonds shall only be transferable at the office of the borough Treasurer. The faith, credit, revenue and corporate property of the borough is hereby pledged for the payment of the said Bonds and interest, together with all State, United States and municipal taxes that may be levied or assessed thereon.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Council, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1864.
Attest, W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. au2-3t

City Intelligence.

INTERNAL REVENUE, 22d DISTRICT

Collections from July 1st, 1863, to June 30, 1864.

The following are the collections for the year ending June 30th, in the Revenue District No. 22, of which Henry A. Weaver, Esq., is the Collector:

CLASS A—ARTICLES ON WHICH AD VALOREM TAX IS LEVIED.

Auction sales	$535 70
Advertisements	2,272 19
Brass, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	3,040 50
Brass, copper, and yellow sheathing metal, rolled in rods or sheets	6,970 64
Bristles, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	843 03
Bridges, on gross receipts for tolls	2,862 53
Candles, of whatever materials made	1,346 86
Clothing, or articles of dress, custom made to order	9,802 33
Confectionery, when valued at more than 40c ⅌ ℔, or when sold otherwise than by the pound	125 75
Copper, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	8,028 71
Ferryboats, on gross receipts	358 75
Furs of all descriptions when made up or manufactured	130 95
Glass, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	105,951 87
Gold, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	535 30
Horse skins, tanned and untanned	96
INCOMES—	
When exceeding $600 per annum, and not exceeding $10,000	113,876 04
Exceeding $10,000 per annum	185,920 57
From property in the United States owned by any citizen of the same residing abroad	22 75
From interest on securities of the United States	1,630 35
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	79,972 09
Leather, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	6,774 92
LEGACIES—	
For every hundred dollars of the clear value (75 cts)	1,424 19
For every hundred dollars of the clear value ($1 50)	2 22
For every hundred dollars of the clear value ($4)	1 40
For every hundred dollars of the clear value ($5)	145 05
All manufactures of material not otherwise provided for	67,212 70
Paints and painters' colors	5 30
Paper of all descriptions	202 43
Paper, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	622 61
Pottery ware, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	579 65
Preserved fruits in cans or air-tight packages	91 50
Preserved meats, in cans or air-tight packages	6 20
RAILROADS—	
On gross receipts for carrying passengers	63,574 06
Motive power of which is not steam, on gross receipts for carrying passengers	2,932 82
Sheep-skins, curried, manufactured, or finished	52 61
Ships, and all other vessels or water craft	12,514 80
Steamboats, on gross receipts for transportation of passengers	2180 83
Steel, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	12,441 61
Tin manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	2,963 05
Varnish	9 06
Wood, manufactures of, not othecwise provided for	16,924 80
Wool, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for	116 69
Custom made boots and shoes	84 96
Penalty	897 31
Unassessed penalties as received from collector	1,107 96
Interest on coal oil	503 86
Total—Class A	$718,239 08

CLASS B—LICENSES.

Apothecaries	370 00
Architects and civil engineers	85 00
Auctioneers	163 33
Bankers	1,700 00
Brewers	483 33
Brewers, when manufacturing less than 500 barrels per year	468 75
Billiard rooms, for each table $5	109 00
BROKERS—	
In money, stocks, &c	966 67
Commercial	3,829 16
Cattle	340 01
Builders and contractors	825 00
BUTCHERS—	
Who sell meat at retail	1,222 61
Who retail meat exclusively from a cart or wagon	66 24
Claim agents	292 51
Coal oil distillers	1,758 32
Confectioners	90 00
Dentists	301 67
DISTILLERS—	
Of spiritous liquor	210 83
Of spiritous liquor making less than 300 barrels per year	116 66
Eating houses	338 33
Exhibitions, not otherwise provided for	64 17
Horse dealers	60 09
HOTELS—	
Second class	100 00
Third class	75 00
Fourth class	350 00
Fifth class	300 00
Steamers and vessels on board of which passengers are provided with food or lodging	1,250 01
Sixth class	120 00
Seventh class	600 00
Eighth class	200 00
Insurance agents	143 33
Lawyers	1,224 17
Livery stable keepers	120 00
Manufacturers	5,766 71
Patent agents	14 17
Pawnbrokers	150 00
PEDDLERS—	
First class	40 00
Second class	385 42
Third class	104 17
Fourth class	130 00
Who sell dry goods by one or more original packages	25 00
PHOTOGRAPHERS—	
When the receipts do not exceed $500 per annum	76 67
When the receipts are over $500 and under $1,000	67 50
When are over $1,000 per annum	450 00
Physicians	1,268 36
Rectifiers	1,185 42
Retail dealers	10,768 64
Retail dealers in liquor	14,159 90
Soap makers	20 00
Stallions and jacks	230 00
Surgeons	46 67
Theatres	200 00
Tobacconists	90 00
Wholesale dealers	1,9887 53
Wholesale dealers in liquor	1660 42
Total—Class B	$7,5201 68

CLASS C—ENUMERATED ARTICLES.

Ale, per barrel of 31 gallons	2,1916 60
Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons	980 47
Lager Beer, per barrel of 31 gallons	3,247 67
Porter, per barrel of 31 gallons	150 60
Billiard tables, kept for use, each $10	210 00
CARRIAGES—	
Including harness, valued at $75 or over, drawn by one horse	422 00
Including harness, valued at $75 and not over $200, drawn by two horses or more	222 00
Including harness, valued above $200 and not exceeding $600	280 00
Including harness, valued above $600	70 00
CATTLE, SLAUGHTERED—	
Horned cattle, exceeding 18 months old	2,389 10
Calves and cattle, under 18 months old	272 56
Hogs, exceeding 100 pounds in weight	212 54
Sheep and lambs	309 24
CIGARS—	
Valued at not over $5 per M	2,681 79
Valued over $5 and not over $10 per M	5,265 95
Valued over $10 and not over $20 ⅌ M	1,814 49
Valued over $20 per M	1,717 45
Coffee, ground, and all substitutes, ⅌ ℔	302 48
Cotton, raw, per pound	54,904 64
CONFECTIONERY—	
When valued over 14 cents and not over 40 cents per pound	8,764 65
Coal, per ton	40,910 68
Cloves, ground, and all imitations, per pound	60 53
Distilled spirits, first proof, per gallon	59,118 05
GAS—	
When the product shall not be above 500,000 cubic feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	236 73
When the product shall be above 500,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000 feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	61 96
When the product shall be above 5,000,000 cubit feet per month, per 1,000 cubic feet	12,565 78
Glue, in solid state, per pound	166 29
IRON—	
Band, hoop, and sheet, not thinner than No. 18, wire gauge, per ton	66,537 56
Band, hoop, and sheet, thinner than No. 18, wire gauge, per ton	18,022 40
Plate, not less than ⅛ inch in thickness, per ton	2,974 67
Plate, less than ⅛ inch in thickness, per ton	957 82
All kinds advanced beyond slabs, blooms, or loops, and not beyond bars or rods, per ton	7,333 51
Cast, used for bridges, buildings, &c., per ton	1,553 85
Castings exceeding 10 pounds in weight, not otherwise provided for, per ton	14,727 31
Cut nails and spikes, per ton	28,798 82
Rivets exceeding ¼ inch in diameter nuts, wrought railroad chairs, bolts, and horse-shoes, per ton	9,197 61
Rivets exceeding ¼ inch in diameter nuts, wrought railroad chairs, bolts, and horse-shoes, made from iron on which a duty has been paid, per ton	1,162 61
Bars, rods, bands, hoops, sheets, plates, nails and spikes, made from iron upon which tax of $1 50 has been paid, per ton, 50 cents	222 07
Hollow ware, per ton of 2,000 pounds	1,810 65
Bend and butt, per pound, 1 cent	277 07
Harness, per pound, 7 mills	494 73
Harness made from hides imported from east of Cape of Good Hope	88 95
Offal and damaged, per pound, 5 mills	26 38
Rough and sole, from hides imported from east of Cape of Good Hope	4 86
Rough and sole, tanned in whole or in part with oak, per pound, 1 cent	2,00 6 75
All other rough and sole, hemlock tanned, per pound, 7 mills	24 77
Upper, finished or curried, made from leather tanned in the interest of the parties currying such leather, not previously taxed in the rough, per pound, 1 cent	367 41
Oil-dressed, per pound, 2 cents	52 10
Patent or enamled, per square foot, 5 mills	283 82
Patent japanned splits, used for dasher leather, per square foot, 4 mills	167 42
Patent or enamled skirting, per square foot, 1½ cents	2 16
Calf-skins, tanned, each, 6 cents	328 74
Lard, per gallon, 2 cents	4,019 76
Linseed, per gallon, 2 cents	68 36
Coal oil, per gallon, 10 cents	190,121 73
Passports	33 00
Pepper, ground, and all imitations, per pound, 1 cent	202 22
Pimento, ground, and all imitations, per pound, 1 cent	28 29
Plate of silver, kept for use, per onuce troy, 3 cents	457 29
Salt, per hundred pounds, 4 cents	270 07
Snuff, per pound, 20 cents	4,021 20
Castile, erasive and palm-oil, valued above 3½ cents per pound	4,792 79
SOAP—	
Cream, fancy, honey, scented, shaving, transparent, and toilet, per ℔	$445 37
STEEL—	
Ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than ¼ inch in thickness, valued at 7 cents per ℔ or less, per ton	295 43
Ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than ¼ in thickness, valued above 7 cents and not above 11 cents per ℔, per ton	14,524 46
Ingots, bars, sheets or wire, not less ¼ inch in thickness, valued above 11 cents per ℔, per ton	34,250 43
Stoves, per ton of 2,000 ℔s	2,875 72
TOBACCO—	
Cavendish, plug, twist, fine-cut, and manufactured of all descriptions, not otherwise provided for, per ℔	302,290 50
Smoking, prepared with all the stems in, per ℔	11,742 20
Smoking, made exclusively of stems, per ℔	4,446 90
Wine, made of grapes, per gallon	81 35
Total Class C	$1,109,802 53
Penalty	48 58
Duty on bonded oil, paid Collector	154,872 50
Interest on bonded oil and not exported, received by Collector	3,085 28
Duty paid on bonded tobacco	7 80
Spirits Imported from foreign countries prior to March 7, 1864	734 01

AMOUNT OF EACH CLASS.

Class A	$718,239 08
Class B	75,201 68
Class C	119,802 53
Grand total	$1,903,243 29

Pittsburgh vs. New York.

We take pleasure in announcing that the crew of the "Twilight," of the city, have signed articles of agreement to row two races on the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie during the present month—each for $1,000 aside, as follows: The "Twilight" of Pittsburgh, rowed by J. Bash, W. Campbell, J. Mangus and W. White, against the "George J. Brown" crew, viz: Dennis Leary and the Brothers Biglins. The boat the Brown crew will row is an English built "shell," one of Jewett's build, and said to be the best ever built. The "Twilight" crew are to receive $200 for expenses. The money for this match is now in the hand of Frank Queen, editor of the *Clipper*. The first race will take place on Tuesday, August 16th, the second on **Thursday the 18th** at the same place between the "Stranger," of Poughkeepsie, rowed by W. Stevens, Homer Wooden, W. Burger and C. Benoway, the "Twilight" party receiving $200 for expenses. The "Twilight" party are hard at work, and will, we are confident, give a good account of themselves on the day of the race. They will leave for New York on Tuesday, the 9th, accompanied by a few friends, including James Hammil, the champion oarsman of America. We are glad of this, as his experience in racing matters cannot fail to be of considerable benefit to our boys. Mr. Bash has always accompanied the champion in all his excursions, and the champion is now going to do the same to the "Twilight" party. Of course, we are not inclined to boast, but we will promise the New Yorkers that they will see some "tall rowing" before the five miles are completed.

Late from Sherman's Army.

The following letter from Capt. Henry N. Greatrake to Lieut. Col. Foulk, gives the names of killed and wounded in company B, 46th Penna. veteran infantry near Atlanta, Ga:

CAMP 46TH REG'T PENNA. VET. INF'Y,
20TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR ATLANTA, GA.,
July 21, 1864.

DEAR COL.—I hasten to forward you a list of casualties in my company in the battle of yesterday:

Killed—Corporal John R. Davis; Privates, Samuel Wilmot, John Holtzhower.

Wounded—Privates, Henry Hilton, fatal; James Speer, slight; Jacob Weiser, ——; David Lee, slight; C. Strysher, supposed killed.

Our corps withstood the most terrible attack for two long hours. I never saw the enemy more determined, and in such numbers, that they attacked our both flanks and the centre at the same time, but thank God we succeeded in repulsing them, the first and second division suffered greatly. Our regiment lost seven officers and one hundred and forty men. We expect another attack to-day but we are better prepared to meet them than yesterday. It is rumored that our forces are in Atlanta. I hope it is true. In haste, HAL.

Officers killed—Lieut. Howel Davis, Comp'y F. Lieut. Wolf Company D.

Wounded—Capt. W. Stulzenbaugh, Company C; Capt. Kettrer, Company E; Lieut. Yound, Company I; Lieut. Selheimer, Company A. Adgt. L. R. Witman.

Sale of Scull Boats.

James Hamill has sold his scull boat "Alex. King," to a young gentleman of this city, the price paid being $125. Hamill ran three races with this boat, viz:—The first at the Boston Regatta, when he carried off the first prize, a purse containing $75 in one dollar gold pieces. The other races were run on the Schuylkill on the 14th and 15th of August, against Ward, for the championship. Hamill won both races easily. The purses were $500 each. The other shell, named "Jim Williams," was sold to a club at Detroit for the same price, and was shipped on Saturday. In this boat Hamill beat Ward at Poughkeepsie last September. All of Hamill's boats were built by Mr. James McKay, who asserts that his boats never received a fair trial before Hamill rowed them. This is a high compliment to the champion, and one which he well deserves, for if any man can, to use aquatic terms, "lift a boat out of the water," in a trial of speed, that man is Jimmy Hamill.

Pittock has just received a supply of the New National Tax Law, cheap and complete edition, price, ten cents. Every merchant, manufacturer and business man should have one. Frank Leslie's Ten Cent Monthly has also been received and is for sale at Pittock's, Fifth street, opposite Postoffice.

Additional Local on First Page.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

DABBS' PHOTOGRAPHS.—Having completed all arrangements for

PHOTOGRAPHING

in all the various styles of the art, Mr. DABBS would respectfully call the attention of the public to his

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 46 and 48 St. Clair st., Pittsburgh,

where he is now prepared to make, at shortest possible notice, PHOTOGRAPHS from the Card de Visitte to life size,

Colored in Ink, Oil or Water Colors.

His Reception Room is on the ground floor, a very desirable feature, where he has a

Large lot of very fine Photographs,

which are open for inspection to the public.
• The entire establishment is fitted up upon the most approved Eastern style.
Remember the place.
B. L. H. DABBS,
jy28 No. 46 and 48 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

WEBER'S PIANOS.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The Subscriber has the pleasure of announcing that he has been appointed the exclusive Agent for the sale of WEBER'S PIANOS for Pittsburgh and vicinity. These pianos, though comparatively unknown here, have long enjoyed an enviable reputation in the Eastern cities. Their many excellent qualities will recommend them at once to the attention of our musical amateurs. A choice assortment of the Weber Pianos has just been received by the Subscriber, to which the attention of the public is invited.
CHARLES C. MELLOR,
au1:1t No. 81 Wood street.

BEESWAX WANTED,
BEESWAX WANTED,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
Beeswax wanted, Beeswax wanted,
For which the highest cash price will be paid,
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
For which the highest cash price will be paid.
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street,
corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,
au1 Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh.

ROOFING FELT or
TAR PAPER,
For sale in quantities.
TAR AND ROOFING PAPER.
Apply at the manufacturer
JOS. STELWAGON,
au1-1w No. 525 Commerce street, Philadelphia.

CO PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

I have this day associated with me in the BREWING, MALTING AND HOP BUSINESS, P. W. H. LATSHAW and JACOB ANDERSON. The business will be continued at the old stand, corner of Duquesne Way and Barker's Alley, under the style of JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
JOSHUA RHODES.
PITTSBURGH, Aug 1, 1864. aug1:1w

JOHN GANGWISCH,
UNION BREWERY LAGER BEER,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward.
jy30-1y

FOR SALE.—The entire stock and fixtures of a well established
TRIMMING AND NOTION STORE,
Is offered for sale on good terms. Location is splend'd. All questions answered satisfactorally, and full particulars given by addressing
LOCK BOX 72,
jy27 2w Allegheny city Postoffice.

STORY OIL CO.
A limited number of shares of this stock for sale. Books of subscription open at
SCHMERTZ & BLEAKLEY'S,
jy30-10t No. 153 Wood street.

DENTISTRY.

WHY SUFFER
Pain in the Extraction of Your Teeth,
when you can have them
EXTRACTED WITHOUT ANY
AT THE
Dental Establishment, No. 278 Penn st.,
by a perfectly safe and pleasant process?
Call and examine those beautiful specimens of
ARTIFICIAL TEETH
and you will be convinced that they are superior to any made in the city.
A full set on Vulcanite, Plain Teeth, $5.
A full set on Vulcanite, with beautiful Gums, and the plate highly polished, for from $10 to $12.
Partial and full sets on Gold and Silver at proportionate rates.
Old Gold Plates purchased at their full value.
Dr. J. SCOTT has entire charge of the Operative Department.
QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist
mh8 278 PENN STREET.

WANTED.

WANTED.—The Pomeroy Iron Company want, at their mill in Pomeroy, Ohio, a good ROLL TURNER. To one who can come *well* recommended, steady work and regular wages will be paid. Also, a good MILLWRIGHT.
au1:2t C. GRANT, Agent.

BUILDING LOT WANTED.
A BUILDING LOT or improved place of about two acres, within eight miles of the city, on or near the Connellsville Railroad. A fair price will be given for such a place by
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy12

WANTED—TEN LABORERS to work at Gravel Roofing. Apply to
WM. H. MACKEY,
je28:tf. 175 Liberty street.

POLITICAL.

☞ ASSEMBLY.—JOHN SMITLEY, of the Borough of Temperanceville, will be a candidate for Assembly, from the district south of the river, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.
jy1:tc

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.
mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA,
HARRISBURG, July 29, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 52.

Authority from the War Department, dated July 27th, inst., having been this day received to raise Ten New Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, under the call of the President of the United States of the 18th inst., for Five Hundred Thousand (500,000) men,

It is Ordered:

I. Special authorities will be granted to raise companies, to be recruitrd and organized agreeably to General Orders No. 131, War Department, series of 1864. Preference will be given to persons who have been in service, and have been honorably discharged.

II. Applications for appointments as mustering Lieutenants, under the above order, will be immediately made to the office of the Adjutant General of the State.

III. Commanding officers of squads or of companies recruited west of Johnstown and the Laurel Hill range of the mountains will report to the commanding officer, Camp Reynolds, near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; all east of that line and west of, and including, Reading, Pennsylvania, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Curtin, Harrisburg; all east of Reading and that line will report to the commanding officer, Camp Cadwalader, Philadelphia.

Upon the application of the commanding officer, or of the mustering Lieutenant of a company, to the agents of the different railroad companies throughout the State, transportation to the camp of rendezvous will be furnished.

IV. Actual and necessary expenses for boarding and lodging of troops, raised under this order, will be paid by the United States disbursing officer, at the proper post, at a rate not exceeding forty cents per day for each man mustered into the service of the United States, on the affidavit of the officer furnishing the men, supported by the receipts of the party to whom the money was paid. Names of the men, and the dates between which each man was boarded and lodged, must be stated in the account rendered.

V. The term of service will be for either one, two or three years, as recruits may elect.

VI. Regiments must be mustered in before September fifth (5th) eighteen hundred and sixty-four, (1864,) in order that they may be credited on the quota of the State under the aforesaid call.

VII. Incomplete regiments and companies which fail to organize, will be consolidated, within a reasonable time, so as to form and be mustered in with complete regimental organizations before that date.

VIII. Bounties will be paid by the United States Government as follows, viz:

For recruits for one year	$100
" " two years	200
" " three years	300

The first instalments of bounty will be paid by the mustering and disbursing officers when the recruit is mustered in, as follows:

To a recruit who enlists in the army for 1 year	$33 33
" " " " 2 years	66 66
" " " " 3 years	100 00

As a reward for meritorious conduct, and also to secure valuable military experience, appointments of *Field Officers* will be made, except under peculiar circumstances, from men who have been in service and have been honorably discharged. By order of
A. G. CURTIN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
A. L. RUSSELL, Adjutant General, Pennsylvania.

The annexed order is published for general information:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 31, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 131.

General Orders No. 75, series of 1862, are hereby rescinded, and the following orders will govern hereafter, in lieu thereof:

I. In organizing new regiments or independent companies of volunteers, the Governors of States are hereby authorized to appoint, in addition to the staff officers heretofore authorized, one Second Lieutenant for each company, who shall be conditionally mustered into service at the date of his appointment. Any officer thus appointed and mustered, shall only be entitled to be paid on the muster and pay roll of his company, and should he fail to enlist an organized company within such time as the War Department may designate, the men enlisted by him shall be transferred to some other company; his appointment shall be canceled and he shall be discharged without pay, unless the Governor give him a a position in the consolidated company to which his men shall have been transferred.

II. Mustering officers will report promptly to the Adjutant General of the Army the name of every Recruiting Lieutenant mustered into the service by them, under a conditional letter of appointment, together with the company and regiment for which he is recruiting. Officers will be mustered into the service only on the authority of the Governor of the State to which their regiments belong

III. Articles of enlistment will be made out in duplicate by such recruiting officers, and will be disposed of as provided by paragraph 15, page 80, Recruiting Regulations, Volunteer Service. Recruits will be sent to the regimental rendezvous at least as often as once a week, where they will be immediately examined by the Surgeon of the regiment, or other surgen employed for that purpose by the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and if found unfit for duty by reason of permanent disability, will be discharged from the service forthwith by the Surgeon, who will report such discharges to the Superintendent Volunteer Recruiting Service, and also to the Adjutant of the regiment, noticing particularly those cases where the disability was obvious at the time of enlistment. As soon as the organization is complete, it shall be carefully inspected and mustered by a United States Mustering officer, who will see that at least the minimum number of each company is present; no absentees will be counted.

IV. Until regiments or independent companies are organized and mustered in, they will be under the control of the Governor of the State, but all requisitions for quartermaster, medical and ordnance stores, all contracts for fuel, straw and subsistence, and all requisitions for transportation, must be approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service for the State or Division.

V. No accounts for expenses incurred in raising new organizations shall be paid by disbursing officers, unless approved by the Superintendent of Volunteer Recruiting Service.

By order of the Secretary of War:
E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.
OFFICIAL. au1:3t

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of RŒDEL & DÆWERITZ, Copper and Sheet Iron Manufacturers, was dissolved on the 7th day of July, 1864, by mutual consent. Each of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in the settlement of said business of said partnership.
CHARLES RŒDEL,
HENRY DÆWERITZ.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having formed a Partnership under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., will continue the manufacture of Copper and Sheet Iron Work as heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.
HENRY DÆWERITZ.
JULIUS KIRMSE,
jy30-1m JOSEPH LANG.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—We have this day sold our interest in the Penn Boiler Works, D. F. AGNEW & Co. to McCORD & Co. The business will be continued as heretofore under the style of D. F. AGNEW & Co., corner Carson and Butler streets, 9th Ward.
Pittsburgh, April 15, 1864.

We may be found as usual at our old place, FORT PITT BOILER WORKS, corner Second and Short streets, where we will still continue the manufacture of Tubular, Double Flued and Cylinder Steam Boilers, Chimneys, Britchen, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipes, Salt Pans, Oil Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Settling Pans, Iron Bridges, Gasometers.
Particular attention paid to repairs of Steamboat & Land Boilers. New and second-hand Boilers always on hand. CARROLL & SNYDER.
jy26

NORTH AMERICAN OIL CO., AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY, CONNELLSVILLE and STEUBENVILLE RAILROAD STOCKS FOR SALE. Also, Connellsville Railroad 1st Mortage Bonds, Coupons due August 1st, and Allegheny County Bounty Bonds.
WANTED—Pitt Township Bounty Bonds; Allegheny County Compromise Bonds.
Special attention given to the purchase or sale exclusively on commission of Stocks Bonds and Real Estate.
S. S. BRYAN,
Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Market street.
jy23

THE DRAFT.—The THIRD WARD, Pittsburgh, will pay a CASH BOUNTY TO ALL VOLUNTEERS mustered into the U. S. service and credited upon the quota of the Ward.

Volunteers will please call at No. 89 GRANT street, opposite the Court House, where the Recruiting Committee will be found at all reasonable hours.

Volunteer and escape the pending draft.
THOMAS A. PENDER,
JOHN A. STRAIN,
jy30 Recruiting Committee.

Josh Billings Wants to make a few Bets

—I want tew make the follering bets:

First—I want tew bet 7,000 Dollars, that Abraham Lincom, Esqr., and his wife, and his son Bob will be the next President of the United States of America.

Secondly—I want tew bet 35 dollars that i shant vote for john C. fremont, nor no uther man will, who voted for Abe Linkom, the last time he run.

Thirdly—I want tew bet 16 Dollars, that the chicarger convenshun, can, git the elektoral vote, ov enny stait north of Masey and Dixie's line, unless it is upper & Lower Canada.

Fifthly—I wont tew bet 10 Dollars that John C. fremont's letter of acceptance embodiz the chicarger platform, and enuff else, tew dam enny man.

Sixthly—I want tew bet several hundred Dollars, that this war goes rite on, and enny thing that gits in the way ov it, whether it is Jeff. Davis's or the Democratic platform, gits knocked higher than the top ov Mount Pisger.

Seventhly—I want tew bet mi note, for 1,000 Dollars, payable six months before it is due, that Geo. B. McClelland, Esqr., the Rev. Fernando Wood, or Vallandigham the pilgrim, will have tew be the nominee at the Chicager convention, else the Democratic party will have to make a new platform tew suit some decent man.

Eighthly—I want tew bet awl of the rest of my real and imaginary Estait, that General U. S. Grant kant be induced tew run enny uther man but Jeff Davis, and if he dont run agin him wuss than a steel pointed ram, within the next two or three years, enny man may have me, my hairs, and assigns forever, and ever, amen. I want tew bet the above bets.

JOSH BILLINGS.

RUSKIN'S PORTRAIT OF THE ENGLISH PEOPLE.—Mr. Ruskin, the famous art critic, discusses in a published letter the modern continental policy of the English government, and draws this real picture of what it has been and is, and what are the animating motives of his fellow-countrymen—it is as savage and as sharp as a photograph of ugliness:

"The cession of Savoy was the peaceful present of a few crags, goats and goatherds, by one king to another; it was also fair to pay for fair work, and, in the profoundest sense, no business of ours. Whereupon Mr. Kinglake mewed like a moon-struck cat going to be made a mummy of for Bombastis. But we saw the noble Circassian nation murdered, and never uttered a word for them. We saw the noble Polish nation sent to pine in ice, and never struck a blow for them. Now the nation of our future queen calls to us for help in its last agony, and we round sentences and turn our backs. Sir, I have no words for these things because I have no hope. It is not these speaking puppets who play before us whom we have to accuse; it is not by cutting the strings of them that we can redeem our deadly error. We English, as a nation, know not, and care not to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will take care of our own families and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion or panic, generosity whereon generosity is useless, anxiety for the souls of savages, regardless of those of civilized nations, enthusiasm for liberation of blacks, apathy to enslavements of whites, proper horror of regicide, polite respect for populicide, sympathy with those whom we can no longer serve, and reverence for the dead whom we have ourselves delivered to death."

CARIBE.—Don Ramon Paez, in his recent work, "Life in the Llanos, Venezuela, S. A.," states that some of the Venezuelian rivers are infested with a peculiarly ferocious and bloodthirsty fish known as the caribe, which, though not larger than a perch, is one of the most formidable creatures that man or beast have the misfortune to encounter. Their sharp triangular teeth, arranged in the same manner as those of the shark are so strong that neither copper, steel, nor twine can withstand them, and hence the angler stands no chance of sport where the caribe is found. "The sight of any red substance, blood especially, seems to rouse their sanguinary appetite; and as they usually go in swarms, it is extremely dangerous for man or beast to enter the water with even a scratch upon their bodies. Horses wounded with the spur are particularly exposed to their attacks, and so rapid is the work of destruction, that unless immediate assistance is rendered, the fish soon penetrates the abdomen of the animal, and speedily reduces it to a skeleton." This cannibal fish is as beautiful in aspect as it is fierce in nature. Large spots of a brilliant orange hue cover a great portion of its body, especially the belly, fins and tail. Toward the back it is of a bluish ash color, with a slight tint of olive green, the intermediate spaces being of a pearly white, while the gill-covers are tinged with red. This fish, however, suffers from a special and constantly recurring visitation; being subject to a yearly mortality during the heat of summer when the water is deprived of a portion of the air it holds in solution. "Their carcasses," says Don Ramon, "may then be seen floating on the water by thousands, while the beach is strewn with their bones, especially their bristling jaws, which render walking barefoot on the borders of lagoons extremely dangerous.

THE MOISTURE IN THE AIR.—One of the most curious and interesting of the recent discoveries of science is, that it is to the presence of a very small proportion of watery vapor in our atmosphere—less than one half of one per cent.—that much of the beneficent effect of the heat is due. The rays of heat sent forth from the earth after it has been warmed by the sun would soon be lost in space but for the wonderful absorbent propriety of these molecules of aqueous vapor, which act with many thousand times the power of the atoms of oxygen and nitrogen of which the air is composed. By this means the heat, instead of being transmitted into infinitude as fast as produced, is stopped, dammed up and held back on its rapid course, to finish the necessary conditions of life and growth. Let this moisture be taken from the air but for a single summer night, and the sun would rise next morning upon a "world held fast in the iron grip of frost." But the power of absorption and radiation in the same body are always equal, so that at length it is poured forth into space, else our atmosphere would become a vast reservoir of fire, and all organic life be burned up.

LONG DRESSES.—"We do not see one lady in ten walking the streets," says an exchange, without a constant fussing and fidgeting with the long skirts of her dress. Some pin them up at regular spaces, giving them a very rumpled appearance; others wear 'pages,' or an elastic cord just below the waist, pulling up the dress just as our grandmothers used to do when they went to scrub the kitchen; others frantically seize the side breadths, holding them in front, having an appearance of a desperate determination of sitting down the first opportunity. Some walk on, letting their dress hang, till suddenly brought up on the front breadth, stumble, flounder, pull up and try it again. Now all this could be avoided. Modesty and respect for the opinions of mankind demand a reformation on this matter. We have only given a fair weather view of this matter. If ladies would put a quarter of a yard less in the length of their dresses, they would save the amount the goods cost and much public observation."

THE Rock Island *Union* mentions the capture in that county, of a rattlesnake which measured six feet and seven inches, and had forty-six rattles—each one indicating a year—on his tail He must be one of the "oldest inhabitants," of whom we read.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT.—I am authorized to offer for sale that valuable block of buildings consisting of

3 MODERN BUILT STORES.

with dwellings attached; on the corner of Congress and Wylie streets.

This property, situated on a great thoroughfare, on the line of the Passenger railway, in a rapidly improving neighborhood, is worthy the attention of any one seeking a safe and paying investment.

For terms and particulars apply to

S. S. BRYAN,

Broker and Insurance Agent, 59 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.) jy28

FOR SALE.—THREE ACRES AND TWENTY PERCHES OF LAND, well adapted to business purposes, having a river front of near 800 feet, and fronting on Lincoln street 353 feet, within three-fourths of a mile of the Mechanics St. Bridge. The attention of business men is invited to examine this property, as it presents a good location for an extensive rolling mill, steel works, edge-tool factory, saw mill, lumber and boat yard; also, shovel factories, iron foundry, oil refineries, &c., &c. For terms, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

G. S. BATES,

June 18, 1864. Butler St., Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.

The Subscribers

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR

CANDLE, SOAP AND OIL WORKS,

Situated on the

CORNER OF STEVENSON STREET AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

It is the most extensive and complete works of the character in the United States. It has Candle, Soap, Lard, Oil and Carbon Oil Works complete, with facilities unlimited. Title unexceptionable. Terms easy. For price and terms apply to

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

my5:tf 47 Wood Street.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. For sale, that beautiful Homestead of the late Col. MORGAN ROBERTSON, of Pittsburgh, containing 187 acres, a large portion rich river bottom, with about 30 acres containing the best Youghiogheny Coal, and some 50 acres of hill land heavily timbered, the balance under cultivation. The improvements in part consist of a good DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, a large Barn, and Out-Houses, a never-failing Well, an Orchard of the best varieties of Fruit Trees now in bearing; also, two Tenant Houses, &c This Farm lies upon the bank of the Monongahela River, fourteen miles from Pittsburgh, and offer peculiar facilities for the Mining, Loading and Shipping of Coal, for building all kinds of Water Craft, for the most convenient and profitable disposition of the Timber, and other products of the land. The whole is offered for sale on most advantageous terms.

For particulars apply to

JOSEPH DILWORTH, Esq.,
Of Dilworth, Porter & Co., or
THOS. J. KEENAN, Esq.,
my19 Attorney at Law, Pittsburgh.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,

160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. le8:1y

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. We are compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains, at No. 48 Fourth street. jy15-1m

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given that subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The Notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank, or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

All subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits. The party depositing must endorse upon the *original* certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this Department.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

Interest will be allowed to August 15 on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department upon receipt of the original certificates.

As the Notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent. which will be paid by this Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for commissions must be made from the deposits.

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper endorsements are made upon the original certificates.

All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested to give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

And all respectable Banks and Bankers

throughout the country will doubtless

AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

au1-2w-2tw

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—It is an established fact that the

CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,

MANUFACTURED BY

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,

is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and it is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.

IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.

Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the tented field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most pleasure and comfort to our gallant soldiery.

Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.

JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 14th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.

Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army:

SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.

Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Mumfordsville, Kentucky.

The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any Soap they liked as much as this.

Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lockiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment. Elizabethtown, Kentucky. de29

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50	shares	in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.
50	"	" Gilbert Williams & Co., " "
25	"	represented by certificate No. 1036.
100	"	in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10	"	" T. R. Sewall "
90	"	represented by certificate No. 1116.
500	"	in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secr'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864

THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 10th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 2 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment interest and costs.

51 Shares standing in the name of L. Green. No certificate issued.

150	Shares represented by certificate No. 158.					
209	"	"	"	"	"	51.
25	"	"	"	"	"	179.
8	"	"	"	"	"	209.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh. jy20-tf

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES!

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
Washington, July 4, 1864.

Will be sold at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, July 14th, 1864.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, July 21st, 1864.
Harrisburg, Penna., Thursday, July 28th, 1864.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, August 4th, 1864.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, August 11th, 1864.

Two hundred (200) Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the Cavalry service of the Army.

For Road and Farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms: Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Lieutenant Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
jy9:29t Cavalry Bureau.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES

PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.

$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than ten horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications.

O. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF THE P., FT. W. & C. RR. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 14, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, adopted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The half yearly interest or dividend on the third mortgage bonds of this Company accrued on the 1st day of July inst., but not payable by the terms of the contract until the 1st day of October next, and

Whereas, The net earnings of the Railway and the financial condition of the Company fully justifies the declaration and payment of a half-yearly dividend on these bonds at the same time with the dividend on the Capital Stock; therefore,

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and one half per Cent. be declared on said third mortgage bonds for the half year ending June 30th ult., the same to be paid on and after the 5th day of August next to the persons registered as holders thereof, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on the 20th day of July inst. The Transfer Books of the Company for said bonds to be closed on that day, and remain closed until the 5th day of August thereafter. *Provided,* That such payment in advance of that which is called for by the contract, shall not be taken as a precedent for the future action of the Company.

By order of the Board.

jy26-14t W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN instalment of

Five Dollars Per Share

has been levied upon the Capital Stock of the

Cooper Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.,

payable at the office of J. M. Cooper, Esq., Bank Block, Pittsburgh, Pa., August 10th, 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. MASLIN COOPER, Sec'y and Treas'r.
jy27-1w Cooper Fire Arms Manuf. Co.

T. T. MYLER..............J. C. M'CULLOCH.

T. T. MYLER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy28

DR. F. XAVIER DE ROLETTE, of Paris Date of Diploma, 1828.

Office—51 GRANT STREET, St. Nicholas Hotel Building.

The following specialties attended to:

1st. Examination of the Lungs and all diseases of the respiratory organs.
2d. Diseases peculiar to the women.
3d. Diseases peculiar to men, old and young. ap30

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole

LEATHER.

Waxed upper, Kips and Calf Skins.

P. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. e24-1?

E. EDMUNDSON..............W. B. BATEMAN

E. EDMUNDSON & CO. UPHOLSTERERS, Nos. 96 and 98 Third street, near Wood Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacture and keep on hand every article in their line, viz: Curtain Goods, Ornaments, Fringes, Tassels and Cords, Comforts and Beds, Patent Spring, Hair, Cotton, Husk and Straw Mattresses, &c. Also, dealers in Wall Papers, Fireboard Prints Window Shades, &c., &c. se7

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		*Arrives.*	
Thro Accom'n	5:50 a m	Baltimore Exp'r.	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelp'a Ex's.	11:50 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	12:50 a m
Fast Line	8:35 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
Joh'n Acm'n	3:00 p m	Joh'n Acm'n	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6 30 a m	1st Wall Station	6:15 a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:35 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	5:55 p m

The Church train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:05 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:20 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Phila. "	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:30 a m	Cin'ti "	7:50 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 9:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 5:50 a m, 7:00 a m, 12:30 p m, and 2:50 p m.

Alliance Accomodation leaves Allegheny Station at 2:13 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:55 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	3:40 p m	Express	9:30 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d "	6:15 p m	2d "	2:05 p m
Port Perry	7:00 a m	Port Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:40 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:00 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a. m.	Mail	7:00 p. m.
Express	4:30 p. m.	Express	9:35 a. m.
Accommodation	3:00 p. m.	Accommodation	7:45 a. m.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	6:10 a. m.	Mail	3:50 p. m.
Cincinnati	1:45 a. m.	Cincin. Express	8:05 p. m.
	1:45 p. m.	do do	2:10 a. m.
Wheeling	6:20 a. m.	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a. m.
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:50 p. m.		
Cleveland	1:45 a. m.		
do	1:45 p. m.		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.

A. G. Neubert	13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach	58 Fourth street.
C. Heimbold	96 Smithfield st.

Advertising Agents.

C. Mather	Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill	New York.

Banks.

First National Bank	Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank	Fifth st
Bank of Pittsburgh	Fourth st
Allegheny Bank	Fifth st
Merchants' and Manufacturers'	Fourth st
Citizens' Bank...corner Wood and Diamond alley	

Boots and Shoes.

S. Dalzell	132 Smithfield St.
H. Childs & Co.	133 Wood st.
Slater & South	54 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.

W. S. Haven	Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy	78 Fifth st

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.

J. W. Pittock	78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven	corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt	Masonic Hall, 59 Fifth st
Davis, Clark & Co.	93 Wood street.

Bakers.

S. S. Marvin	64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.

Carroll & Snyder	corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.

James Thackrey	160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.

Hubley, Adams & Co.	73 Water street.

Brass Works.

Mansfield & Fitzsimmons	13 Second near Short st.

Commission Merchants.

R. H. King	211 Liberty st.
Allen & Needles	Philadelphia.
Taussig, Livingston & Co	St. Louis.

Cotton Manufacturers.

Park, Painter & Co.	149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock	29 Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.

Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store	73 Market st.

Coal Dealers.

Meskimen & Norton	Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.

Cornwell & Kerr	5 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.

James Bown	136 Wood street.

Dry Goods.

J. W. Barker & Co	59 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield	corner Market and Fourth st.
A. Bates	21 Fifth st
Joseph Horne	77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter	92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch	96 Market st.
F. R. Gardner	93 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.	25 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.	64 Wood st.

Druggists.

Joseph Fleming	corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super	corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.	corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.	6 & 78 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.

G. W. Spencer	250 Penn st
Quincy A. Scott	278 Penn st

Foundries.

Charles Knap	cor. Etna and Pike street.
Cadman & Crawford	cor. Duquesne Way & St. Clair
Wm. G. Price	cor. Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.	cor., Grosvenor st., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.

Clark & Co.	cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.

Wm. Bagaley	718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son	141 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.	130 and 132 Second st.
Miller & Ricketson	221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.	corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.

Weldon & Kelly	cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.

C. Ihmsen & Son	133 First street.

Hatters.

Wm. Fleming	139 Wood st

Hardware.

Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.	50 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.

Brown, Morrow & Co.	91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons	7 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother	294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.

National	McKeesport
Union	Philadelphia
Girard House	Philadelphia
Belvidere	Sharpsburg
Jones House	Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.	121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips	cor. Market and Water st.
Spang Chalfant & Co.	91 and 92 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin	121 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.	97 Water st.
Lloyd & Black	88 Water st.

Insurance Offices.

H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.	67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.	37 Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.	corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.	corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance co.	95 Water st.

Iron Foundry.

Smith, Park & Co.	149 First st.
Joseph Pennock	141 Wood st.

Jewelers.

Dunseath & Co.	56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts	16 Fifth street.

Lawyers.

McMaster & Gazzam	98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell	Grant near Fifth street.
Hampton & Moreland	93 Diamond street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson	144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell	133 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow	114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.

Krebs & Bro	Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.

John S. Lee	No. 49 St. Clair st.
H. Oppenheimer	83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee	10 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.

Wamelink & Barr	12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor	82 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffman	53 Fifth street.

Machinists.

J. J. Powers & Co.	cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter	Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.	cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Daeweritz, Kirmse & Co.	139 Third street.

Machinery.

S. S. Fowler & Co.	39 Water st.

Metal Broker.

S. M. Wickersham	124 First st.
John Moorhead	74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.

Lippincott & Co.	118 Water st.

Notions.

Foerster & Schwartz	Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.	Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.

John Murdock, jr.	Oakland.

Oil Dealers.

Ardesco Oil Company	27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ball & Co.	31 Market st.
Richardson, Harley & Co.	19 Irwin st.
Brewer, Burke & Co.	cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st
Wightman & Anderson	92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell	Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company	80 Third st.

Opticians.

G. E. Shaw	58 Fifth st.
J. Diamond	39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.

H. D. Brecht	126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.

Shaub & McDonald	Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.

Dr. F. DeRolette	51 Grant street.

Photographs.

W. J. Purviance	cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb	48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.

S. S. Bryan	9 Fourth st.
F. Torrence	189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates	Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.

Connellsville R. R. Depot	cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot	cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	cor. Liberty and Grant sts.
Northern Central	cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie	Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.

Vierheller & Roesing	64 Fifth street.
James S. Williams	Fifth street.
John Meyer	46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert	32 Diamond.
E. Reineman	67 Smithfield st.
Rueckeisen	47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.

Singer, Nimick & Co.	83 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.	corner First and Ross st
Park, Brother & Co.	157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.	37 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.

R. H. Palmer	84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.

B. C. & J. H. Sawyer	47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.

Wm. Sumner & Co.	27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony	18 Fifth st.
E. Axthelm	Corner Wood and Third st.

Tin-Ware.

Barndollar & Price	Wood st.

Tobacconists.

E. Megraw	31 St. Clair st.
E. Pichl	Third st.

Upholsterers.

E. Edmondson & Co.	96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.

James Irvin	Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.

Redenbach & Sons	Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.

J. Seiferth & Co.	27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.

Joseph R. Hughes	107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine. se9

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—

200,000 APPLE TREES.

Extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, including all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.

Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, Jr.,
se22tf Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS

AND SMALL MACHINERY

Made to order, in good style, by

PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,

Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,

(One Square above the Bridge)

BIRMINGHAM, PA.

Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,

Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,

and manufacturers of

SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,

se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—

NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.

JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.

ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers &c; Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles; House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,

Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET.

FOSTER & CO.,

Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders. fe5:1y

UTILITY WORKS,

CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,

MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.

Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap8

WM. SMITH..........DAVID E. PARK..........JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,

NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,

CANNON FOUNDER,

O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,

se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

OPTICIANS.

GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

MANUFACTURER OF

CARBON OIL HYDROMETERS,

Thermometers and Barometers,

SACCHIOMETERS FOR BREWERS, &C.,

NO. 58 FIFTH STREET,

Pittsburgh.

ju6

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Sterescopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL..........S. A. JOHNSON

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.

Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.

Office: No. 89 Grant street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Call with Discharge and two witnesses. jy26

GILBERT M. M'MASTER..........JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

McMASTER & GAZZAM,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,

DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,

CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in

FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.

CALL WITH DISCHARGE,

Or address

ARTHURS & RIDDELL,

No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

je20-tf PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

mv18

JNO. H. HAMPTON..........W. C. MORELAND

HAMPTON & MORELAND.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,

my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER

No. 114 Fifth street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character. The water and air possesses superior attractions. The cool forests and dry and bracing atmosphere contribute to the pleasure of those who seek relief from the oppressiveness of the sultry air of thickly populated towns and cities. The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character. A fine Band has been engaged for the season. Ample facilities for Bathing have been provided. The subscriber intends to spare no pains to render it in every respect as comfortable and attractive as possible, and hopes, by his long experience in the hotel business, to anticipate and supply the wants of the public. The railroad connections of Cresson enable him to obtain *supplies for the table,* not only from the surrounding country, but from both the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh markets. There is at Cresson Springs a telegraph office, and two daily mails from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh and intermediate points.

Tickets, good for the round trip, from Philadelphia can be had at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. For further information, address

G. W. MULLIN,

je20:om Cresson Springs, Cambria county, Pa.

THE

NATIONAL HOUSE,

FIFTH STREET, McKEESPORT, PA.

This delightful Summer Resort is now open for the reception of Visitors and Boarders.

Families can be accommodated with Boarding during the season on very favorable terms. His table is furnished with every delicacy which the market affords. It is easy of access by the Connellsville Railroad. H. KLEINMAN.

McKEESPORT, September, 1863.

JUST RECEIVED—

2000 LBS CLEAR SIDES,

store and for sale by

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

FEATHERS.—Prime quality of live Geese FEATHERS always on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by R. H. KING,

jy23 No. 211 Liberty street.

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior Wine; in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

MANUFACTURERS.

HENRY DAEWERITZ...JULIUS KIRMSE...JOSEPH LANG.

DAEWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO.,

No. 139 THIRD street, between Wood & Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Manufacturers of Brewers' Kettles, Stills, Oil Tubes, Copper Pumps, Steam and Escape Pipes, Malt Kilns, and all kinds of Copper, Sheet Iron and Blacksmith Work. jy30-1y

JAMES BOWN,

SUCCESSOR TO BOWN & TETLEY,

Manufacturer and Importer of

GUNS, RIFLES, PISTOLS, HARDWARE,

GUNSMITH'S MATERIALS, CUTLERY, &c.

No. 136 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Agents for Colt's Pistols and Rifles jy2-cy

UNION BRASS WORKS,

MANSFIELD & FITZSIMMONS.

Keep constantly on hand Babbitt's Anti-Friction Metal, Packing Metal for Steam Cylinders, Antimony, Pig Lead, &c., &c.

No. 13 Second near Short street,

jy26-1y *PITTSBURGH, PA.*

KEYSTONE BOLT AND NUT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriage, Machine, Plow and Bridge Bolts. Also, Nuts and Washers.

Office: No. 73 Water street. Factory: corner Main and Cherry street, Allegheny. [jy20:1y

PITTSBURGH PLOW WORKS,

J. C. BIDWELL,

Manufacturer of every variety of Plows, Plow Castings, Steel Moldboards, Cultivators, &c. Manufactory, Warehouse and Office, corner Duquesne Way, Fayette street and Garrison alley, only three squares from all the Railroad Depots.

Having increased facilities for foundry work I am prepared to make to order Castings of all kinds, of superior quality, as also to do Machine Work generally. fe21

EXCELSIOR BOLT & NUT WORKS.—

LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers of, and keep constantly on hand a full assortment of

Bolts, Nuts, Washers & Thimble Skeins.

☞ Office and Wareroom corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. ju6-1y

CHARLES ROEDEL..........HENRY DAEWERITZ.

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,

No. 39 THIRD STREET,

(Between Wood and Smithfield.)

PITTSBURGH.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Brewers' Kettles, Stills,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Copper, Sheet Iron, and Blacksmith Work.

je3 3m

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Braziers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c. Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh32

O'HARA BOILER WORKS,

POWERS & CO.,

attend to the manufacture of Steam Boilers, Stills, Tanks, Agitators, Salt Pans, Sugar Pans, Sheet Iron Chimneys, Breechings, and all other articles usually manufactured at similar concerns.

Prompt attention paid to all kinds of repairs on reasonable terms.

Works corner of Liberty and Second streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. oc27:tf

LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Axes, Shovels, Saws, Picks, Mattocks, &c.

Warehouse: No. 118 WATER street, four doors below Monongahela House,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

VULCAN FORGE.

W. P. PORTER,

MANUFACTURER OF

Steamboat Shafts, Cranks, Piston Rods, Pitman Jaws, Wrists, Locomotive and Car Axles, Anchors, and all kinds of Heavy Forging.

TEMPERANCEVILLE,

my2:1y near Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, (successors to T. J. Craig,) manufacturers and dealers in TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE. Also, TIN AND IRON ROOFERS and JOB WORKERS. Just received, a large assortment of House Furnishing Hardware, such as Water Coolers, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, Toilet Ware, Squirrel Cages, Britannia Ware, Waiters, Knife Boxes, Cash Boxes, Knives and Forks, Ice Pitchers, Ice Chests, Bath Tubs, Bird Cages, Parrot Cages, Planished Tin Ware, Fire Irons, Spoon and Fork Boxes, Tea Canisters, Spoons. Also, a large stock of STOVES. ap6

J. M. CORNWELL..........SAMUEL KERR

CORNWELL & KERR,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS,

Silver and Brass Platers, and manufacturers of Saddlery and Carriage Hardware,

No. 7 St. Clair street and Duquesne Way, near the Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe2

C. IHMSEN & SONS,

Manufacturers of Every Variety of

VIALS, BOTTLES AND WINDOW GLASS,

BLACK PORTER,
WINE and
CLARET BOTTLES,
DEMIJOHNS AND MINERAL WATER BOTTLES.

Warehouses, No. 164 Second and 133 First streets Pittsburgh, Pa. sale-ly

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

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VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

WELDON & KELLY,

LEAD BURNERS,

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

jy13 **161 Wood street, near Sixth.**

LIGHTNING RODS.—Persons wishing to have

LIGHTNING RODS

Put up on their Houses, &c., can have it done in a good and substantial manner by

ROEDEL & DAEWERITZ,

je3-3m 139 THIRD Street.

IRON.

M. WHITMORE...S. H. WOLFF...S. J. DUFF...T. H. LANE

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,

(Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh. ju11

GRAFF, BENNETT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

IRON AND NAILS.

WAREHOUSE:

No. 97 WATER STREET, BELOW WOOD,

fe12:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. SPANG........C. B. HERRON........J. W. CHALFANT.

SPANG, CHALFANT & CO.,

ETNA IRON WORKS,

WAREHOUSE:

Nos. 91 and 93 WATER STREET,

ja14 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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LLOYD & BLACK.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common, Refined, Charcoal and Juniata Bar, Boiler, Sheet, Angle and T Iron.

ALSO,

SMALL T AND FLAT RAILS, FOR COAL AND OTHER MINING PURPOSES.

WAREHOUSE: No. 88 Water and No. 6 Market sts
my2:6m PITTSBURGH, PA.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: Nos. 120 Water and 158 First streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

JONES & LAUGHLIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Common and best refined, charcoal Merchant Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron, Nails and Spikes.

Also manufacturers of PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING, PISTON RODS AND PLATES [se23

LYON, SHORB & CO.,

SLIGO IRON WORKS.

WAREHOUSE: No. 121 WATER STREET

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JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.

27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ju1 Pittsburgh.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR WINE AND BOSTON CRACKERS

For sale at every Grocery Store in Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Birmingham.

Made at 64 FOURTH Street,

ja4 S. S. MARVIN.

INSURANCE.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864	$11,000,000
Annual Income, over	2,000,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over	5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1858-'62, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent. on Participating Premiums.

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MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

ACCUMULATION......$1,600,000.

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This Company grants Policies on more favorable terms than any other. Call and see.

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Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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de22

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.

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BLACK DIAMOND

STEEL WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PARK BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, Square, Flat and Octagon, all Sizes.

Warranted equal to any Imported or Manufactured in this country.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First, and 120 and 122 Second streets. Pittsburgh. se7

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel,

Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
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PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,

JONES, BOYD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAST STEEL,

ALSO,

Spring, Plow and A. B. Steel, Springs and Axles.

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST STREET. [fe1a:ly

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

PIANOS.

CHICKERING PIANO,

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,

For Sale $50 Less than Regular Price.

The subscriber has on hand a splendid CHICKERING PIANO, beautiful rosewood case, with handsome mouldings, round front and back corners, carved music desk, &c. Tone deep and full. This instrument was slightly damaged on the case in transportation, which affects the appearance but little, while the tone or interior is not injured in the least. Will be sold at $50 less than the regular price.

CHAS. C. MELLOR,

jy19 81 Wood street.

PIANOS,

MELODEONS,

HARMONIUMS.

A very large assortment of these and all other Musical Instruments, for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,

No. 53 Fifth street,

jy13 Kleber & Bros old stand.

Bradbury. Schomacker & Co

WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street,

Sole Agents for the celebrated Bradbury, Schomacker & Co.'s Gold and Silver Prize Medal

PIANOS,

Cheaper and will stand in tune longer than any other PIANOS made. Also, Smith's Harmoniums and Melodeons and Musical Goods generally at the lowest Eastern cash prices. Pianos to let. Tuning and repairing done at the shortest notice. Sheet Music bound with neatness and dispatch. je24

WALL PAPER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST stock of

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Together with a general assortment of Fancy and Variety Goods, always on hand, at

FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S.

je22:e-o-d No. 164 Smithfield street.

PANEL PAPERS—For Halls, Dinning Rooms, Vestibules, &c., in fresco and wood colors. at No. 107 Market street, near Fifth.

ap22 JOS. R. HUGHES.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

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MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,

COKE, COAL AND LIME.

Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the South Common, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur

Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. ja4

SAM'L. M. WICKERSHAM,

METAL BROKER,

No. 124 FIRST STREET.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall Pig Metal.

oc25:1y

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN SUMMER

Dress Goods,

Shawls,

Cloaks, &c.,

AT

J. W. BARKER'S & CO.,

au1 **59 Market street.**

TEN DAYS LONGER.

THE SALE OF

Summer Dress Goods

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

North-East corner 4th and Market sts.

At Reduced Prices:

MOZAMBIQUS;
LAWNS;
GRENADINES;
BLACK GRENADINES;
SHAWLS AND SILK SACQUES;
LACE MANTILLAS;

Remnants of DRESS GOODS, selling cheap. au1

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

at a

REDUCTION OF 33 PER CENT.

CHEAPER THAN YEARS AGO.

Must be sold in 20 Days.

MANY REDUCED TO HALF PRICE,

To make room for Fall Stock,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

jy28

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

A. BATES, 21 Fifth street.

LARGE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

AT

A. BATES',

21 Fifth Street.

FOULARD SILK

at old prices.

A. BATES, 21 Fifth street.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

SUMMER GOODS

SELLING CHEAP AT

77 and 79 Market street.

Bargains in Summer Gloves and Cotton Stockings. Old goods at less than New York cost.

Linen Handkerchiefs, in plain borders and hem stitched, bought long ago and not advanced.

In Men's Linen Handkerchiefs we have some job lots to offer at decided bargains.

Men's thin Gauze Undershirts, Linen Drawers, Jean Drawers and Silk Shirts, Suspenders, Muslin Shirts and Collars. Best make paper Collars, in every size and style.

Ladies' and Children's Gauze Under Vests, Belting, Corsets, Duplex Skirts, Balmoral Skirts, Head Netts, Ribbons, Bead Gimps and Ruggle Buttons, Gimpure Laces and Velvet Ribbons.

Sun Umbrellas closing out cheap.

Breakfast Capes in new patterns and colors.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

Merchants and Dealers are invited to look through our Notion and Variety Goods stock.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,

jy22 77 and 79 Market street.

J. A. WILSON..........J. W. CARR..........D. M'CANDLESS

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,

94 WOOD STREET.

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

PRICES REDUCED—

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 Fifth street,

Are selling

Summer Dress Goods

at greatly reduced prices. jy18

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at

H. J. LYNCH,

96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond ap21

STRAW GOODS,

BONNETS,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

BONNET RIBBONS,

PEARL AND GLASS ORNAMENTS,

FOR BONNETS AND HATS,

FLOWERS, &c., MANY NEW STYLES,

FOR SALE BY

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PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,

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BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

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LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

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Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

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SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge. Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

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COMMISSION MERCHANT,

for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,

se9 **No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.**

MACKEREL—Large and medium, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, for sale by

ja3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

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BISSELL'S BLOCK

WM. H. McGEE,

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WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Buyers to his stock of Goods. It has been selected with great care, and contains all the Newest Styles of Goods to be found at first-class houses. Gents wishing a Suit of Clothes made to order will please call and examine our goods and prices. Also a full and complete stock of Furnishing Goods.

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JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

AND DEALER IN

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 49 St. Clair Street, Pittsburgh.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS

AND CONGRESS GAITERS.

A Full and Complete Assortment

Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

S. DALZELL.

132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

LADIES' CONGRESS GAITERS.

GENTS' CONGRESS GAITERS.
CHILDREN'S CONGRESS GAITERS
LADIES' BALMORALS.
GENTS' BALMORALS.
CHILDREN'S BALMORALS.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes, which will be sold at prices to suit the times, at

No. 54 Market Street.

my28 **SLATER & SOUTH.**

GROCERS.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT

COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,

No. 12 Smithfield street.

100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
300,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
300,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.

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GEO. W. DILWORTH..........JOHN S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield,

ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY

WHOLESALE GROCER,

se7] Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila..........C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,

Nos. 221 and 223, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se5

G. B. JONES..........O. B. JONES.

GEORGE B. JONES & SON, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND BOAT FINISHERS, dealers in Manilla Rope, Oakum, Oils, Pitch and Pittsburgh manufactured articles, No. 141 Water street, above the Monongahela Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. se9

MEDICAL.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

Have opened in Pittsburgh

A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House

No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot,

And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.

Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.

J. J. BENDER & CO.,

dec5:tf corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.

CHAS. H. SUPER,

Druggist and Pharmaceutist,

Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,

CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS.

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TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,

AND

APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS,

manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses Supporters, Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., in this city.

OTTO HELMOLD, 96 Smithfield, near Fifth street.

Ladies attend to Mrs. Helmold. se24-1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARs, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

JEWELRY.

DUNSEATH & CO.,

JOBBERS IN

WATCHES, CLOCKS,
JEWELRY, SILVER WARE,
WATCH MATERIALS
TOOLS, GLASSES, &c.

Agents for the *AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S WATCHES.*

☞ Fine Watches repaired by the most skillful workmen.

56 Fifth Street, Opposite Masonic Hall,

jy25

FINE GOLD AND SILVER

AMERICAN, ENGLISH and
GENEVA WATCHES
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,

se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

RESTAURANTS.

BOWERY SALOON.—NO. 48 FIFTH ST., next door to Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. S. WILLIAMS,

sep7-1y Proprietor.

WILLIAM RUECKEISEN'S

PHILADELPHIA DINING SALOON,

No. 47 FIFTH STREET, opposite Theatre, Pittsburgh, Pa., has refitted up his saloon in elegant style. All the delicacies of the season always on hand, served up by a first class French cook of Paris. Delicious oysters first of the season. ju10-1y

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building.)

se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,

oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSIONS TO

LAKE SUPERIOR.

One of the following splendid first class steamers viz: Cleveland, Illinois, Northern Light, Iron City Traveler, Meteor, Iron Sides, Lac La Belle and Pewabic, will leave Cleveland, Ohio, at 8 o'clock, p. m., each day of the week except Saturday and Sunday, and Detroit, Michigan, on the following day at 2 o'clock, p. m., through the months of July and August making

GRAND EXCURSION TRIPS

to the many points of interest on the great inland Seas of America, which, for utility, pleasure and health, is unsurpassed by any other on the continent.

This trip of over [illegible] miles embraces six degrees of latitude and eleven of longitude, and includes in its circuit Lake Erie, St. Clair, Huron and Superior, with the beautiful rivers Detroit, St. Clair and St. Maries.

The many and extensive mines of Iron and Copper, unequaled by any in the world, with the newly discovered and inviting deposits of Silver, Lead, wild and romantic scenery, combined with its pure and bracing climate render the Lake Superior trip one of far more than ordinary attraction to the Capitalist, the Student, the Pleasure Seeker, or the Invalid.

The above named Steamers are elegantly fitted up with large and airy cabins and state-rooms, while every precaution has been taken to provide for the safety and comfort of passengers.

Fare, including state-rooms and meals, about 2½ cents per mile. Time occupied in making the round trip from 8 to 10 days.

Rooms secured and further information obtained by application to

ROBT. HANNA & CO.,
HUSSEY & McBRIDE, Cleveland, O.
GARETSIN & CO.,
J. T. WHITING & CO.,
S. P. BRADY & CO., Detroit, Mich.
BUCKLEY & CO.,
JOHN HUTCHING.

je22:9m1

OFFICE OF THE [illegible] MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.

ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 24th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.

By order of Directors,

JAMES M. COOPER,
jy14d Sec'y and Treas'r [illegible] Mining Co.

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green Seal and Heidsieck Champagne, in store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

N. O. MOLASSES—100 bbls. (fresh and rebolled), in store and for sale by

ja3 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

Par Val		Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.				
50	Exchange	—	—	70½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	68	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	6¾	" 5
50	Allegheny	—	—	59½	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	—	68	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	64¾	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	60	" 4
100	First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100	Second National	110	—	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—	—
100	Fourth National	110	—	—	—
100	First National Al'y	—	—	110	$3.00
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	40¼	" 4 ⅌ ct.
	INSURANCE.				
50	Citizens	—	—	61	June $6.00
50	Western	—	—	53¾	May $2.50
25	Monongahela	31	—	32	" $3.00
25	Eureka	50	—	52	" $4.00
50	Pittsburgh	34	—	34	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	28¼	$8.00
25	People's	28	—	28¾	$4.00
25	Penna	32½	—	—	—
	BRIDGE.				
25	Monongahela	—	—	28¾	4 ⅌ ct.
25	St. Clair Street	40	—	—	5 ⅌ ct.
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	5 ⅌ ct.
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¼	$1 50
	RAILROAD.				
50	Allegheny Valley	14	—	—	—
50	Penna. Central	—	—	73¾	—
100	Fort Wayne	—	—	116¾	—
50	Cleveland	—	—	114	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	11¾	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	13½	—	—
50	Chartiers	—	—	5	—
50	Hempfield	—	—	½	—
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65	—
24	Birmingham	—	—	40	—
25	Citizens	—	—	95	—
	GAS.				
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	38¾	$2 50
25	Allegheny	34½	—	—	$1 00
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	5 ⅌ ct.
	OIL COMPANIES.				
25	Lucesco	27	—	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	7¾	—
10	Dalzell	—	—	8¼	1 ⅌ ct.
10	Allegheny and Pitts.	—	15	—	2 ⅌ ct.
50	Columbia	—	—	—	5 ⅌ ct.
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
50	Pitts. & Greens. Tpk.	—	—	11½	—
50	Mongahela Navig'n	—	48	—	$2 50
	BONDS.				
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	82	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	100	—	—	—
	do 4's	—	—	70	—
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	106	—
	do 2d mortg	—	—	100	—
	Connellsville 6's	100	—	89¾	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
	Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	—	96¾	—

MONDAY, August 1, P. M.

—There was a partial suspension of business in our city to-day. The danger was not sufficiently imminent it was thought, by many, to cause them to close their stores and stop the machinery of their works! We hope it may turn out so, but must deprecate the apparent apathy and indifference which seems to pervade the community at this critical crises.

—The money market here continues to rule easy, under an active demand for loans. Currency is abundant and Eastern exchange plenty at a mere nominal premium.

—The rapidity with which the new loan is being absorbed gives unmistakable evidence of the patriotism of the people, and their confidence in the stability of our Government. Of the prompt payment of the interest on these loans and their ultimate liquidation there can be no doubt. We do not profess to any great skill in our national statistics, yet we think a tabular statement might be formed without much difficulty, exhibiting satisfactory proof of the ease and completeness with which, as a people, we will be able to meet our public debt hereafter. This debt, is true, is immense, but so is the constant supply of our resources. Indeed, so many and so great are the channels of our national income, and so constantly increasing are they in their new developments of mineral and agricultural wealth, that we may safely say our National debt may be fairly encountered and paid, without subjecting the people to any extraordinary standard of taxation, and much less to any distressing exaction of which they would have a just right to complain. But in order to accomplish this purpose with the least distress to the public at large, it is necessary that the financial affairs of our country should be administered with all the caution and prudence that usually enter into the business transactions of a private individual. There should be no partiality shown in making the assessments required by the Government. No party feelings should be suffered to interfere with the just and necessary exactions of the legislature. No meanness or cowardice should be felt in approaching the task of collecting such an amount of money as the public exigencies reasonably demand. We will not stop here to furnish tabular proof of the case with which such a collection might be made. This proof, we think, must be furnished to the mind of each individual who is capable of making any just reflections for himself.

—The following reference to the New York grocery keepers is made by the *Herald*. It may apply to that class of dealers in more cities than one:

"Every corner grocery man in the city and adjacent places has been in the habit of increasing his scale of prices for groceries and provisions according to the rate gold is selling at. The higher gold is quoted, the higher is the rate per pound for all sorts of family provisions. There is no limit to the upward price; but when gold tumbles down, and the value of greenbacks advance in a corresponding degree, the corner groceryman fails to notice the act, and still adheres to his advanced standard of prices. It is a bad rule that will not work both ways; and it is but reasonable to expect that, if these retail dealers take advantage of a rise in gold to increase their prices they should have the magnanimity to reduce all those prices when gold falls. This complaint has been particularly applicable to the past week, when, notwithstanding the reduction in the rates for gold, as compared with the week before, retail dealers continue to enhance their prices, pour more water and sand into their sugar, and adopt other tricks of trade, all of which tend to extract money from the poor man's pocket and create suffering around his family fireside. The bakers are not guiltless of taking this undue advantage of the times; and now, when five cent loaves are abolished, and a man can receive his ten cent loaves through the keyhole of his front door, they add to the burthens under which the man of family labors by making bread of an inferior brand of flour. This is swindling upon a mean and miserable scale, and those bakers who practise it, and those grocerymen who take a similar advantage of the present unhappy state of affairs to swell their own profits, deserve to be marked and shunned by every family, man and woman in the community."

—The Boston *Bulletin* says: "We look for quite lively times in Mining Companies, and some of them are now doing a thriving business, and paying such dividends as make them the most lucrative investments in the market. The Quincy, Pittsburgh and Boston pay $8 per share, semi-annual dividend; the Pewabic $7 per share; the Franklin $5 per share. All these companies have handsome reserves left, and the market price is below other relative value as regards other investments.

—The dry goods imported into New York for the past seven months, compare as follows with the returns of former years:

Manufactures of	1862.	1863.	1864.
Wool	$13,706,899	$11,086,800	$12,782,400
Cotton	5,382,800	6,034,400	6,452,400
Silk	5,999,100	7,887,200	15,187,103
Flax	8,817,000	6,1 2 1 0	7,842,500
Miscellaneous	1,289,5 0	1,858,100	2,955,300
Total	$30,185,200	$33,636,000	$53,122,700

—On account of a recent robbery of the Bank, the cashier of the Freeman's Bank, of Bristol, R. I., cautions the public against purchasing or receiving any of the bills of its *old issue*, as no more of them will be redeemed by the bank. The bills of the *new issue* are distinguished from the old by having green backs and green letters, and are redeemed the same as heretofore. Some of the bills stolen have the genuine signature of the President of the Bank, and have made their appearance, with the name of the Cashier counterfeited. Beware of these bills and take none but those with green backs and green letters.

St. Louis Tobacco Market.

TOBACCO—The market was rather in favor of buyers, in the latter part of last week, with liberal receipts. On Friday the sales were 3?3 hhds, and 64 hhds rejected, and the market was easier for buyers on all grades. The range of prices $2 60to2 10 for scraps; $7 50 to 14 for lugs; common shipping leaf $14 to 18; medium do $18 to 24; good and fine do $21 to 31; common and medium manufacturing $22 to 32; good do $32 to 45; and fine do $45 to 75 ⅌ 100 lbs. On Saturday the sales were 228 hhds, and 59 hhds rejected. The market was generally easier for buyers, and the range of prices were for scraps from $2 30 to 3 lugs $7 25 to 14; common shipping leaf from $14to18; medium ship'g leaf, $18 to 21, good do from $24 to 32 50; common and medium manufacturing from $20 to 32; good do from $32 to 45, and fine do from $45 to 72 ⅌ 100 lbs. On Monday there was a better demand and a firmer market for all qualities of leaf; and prices ranged a little fuller, but within the limits of Saturday's quotations. For lugs, however, there was a steady market, but no improvement in demand or price. The offerings at the warehouses comprised 217 hhds, and bids on 25 hhds. were rejected; sold, 122 hhds. On Tuesday the market was higher for every description, with good demand and better feeling generally. Sales to-day were 311 hhds, 32 rejected. Range of sales were from $7 to 14 50 for lugs; $15@20 for common shipping leaf, $20@27 for medium do; $27@34 for good and fine do; $25@35 for common and medium manufacturing, and $35@50 for good manufacturing. No sale of fine manufacturing to-day. On Wednesday there was a better feeling, generally, and the market was active and firmer, but there was no material change in the range of quotations. The sales were 285 hhds and 79 hhds rejected. The range of prices was for stems $1 to $4 40; for scraps from $2 to $7 30; for lugs from $8 60 to $14 50; for common shipping leaf from $14 50 to $20; for medium do from $20 to $26; good and fine do from $26 to $34 75.

Boston Pig Iron Market.

IRON—The market for pig is unsettled by the decline in gold, and very little has been done. There is a good supply of foreign, but mostly held above the views of buyers; Scotch No 1, various brands, nominal at $82@85 per ton, cash.

AMERICAN is scarce, the production having largely fallen off, owing to the 100 days' enlistment of Pennsylvania miners and operatives. Sales of No. 1 in small lots at $73@75 per ton, cash, principally at the latter figure.

The late advance in Bar Iron is well sustained, with sales of English at $210@220 for common and $225@235 for refined.

RUSSIA SHEET selling at $28@30, and English do, at 9½@12c per pound.

NAILS steady at 10c per lb, cash, for assorted sizes.—*Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL OFFICE,
Tuesday, July 2, 1864.

Business yesterday was suspended. Most of the leading houses did not open at all, whilst others were partly opened. There was nothing however, done worthy of special notice. The demand for the leading articles for some time past has been limited; dealers confining their purchases to small parcels. The present is the dullest season of the year, being too late for the summer trade and too early for the fall. The weather continues excessively warm.

FLOUR.—The market yesterday presented no change. There was nothing done except in a retail way. Prices were unchanged. The stock on hand is not large, whilst the receipts are quite small.

BACON.—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The stock on hand is not large. The demand, however, was purely local; prices were unchanged. There is a good deal of inferior meat offering which sells at various prices.

BUTTER—Was unchanged, the receipts being about equal to the demand.

HAY—The receipts were larger than for some days past; sales were made at the scales at $38@42.

GRAIN—Was about as unsettled as usual. There were no receipts yesterday worth noting. Holders were firm in their views. The stock in hand is not large. Prices are generally governed by the receipts.

APPLES—We have no change to notice; small lots were disposed of at $3@4 per bbl.

WHISKY—Dealers are still undecided as to what figures to demand; they are too uncertain to quote correctly.

Pittsburgh Pig Iron Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2, 1864.

The Iron market remains firm at Saturday's quotations. Sales are somewhat restricted for the want of desirable stock to operate with. Prices have an upward tendency.

	⅌ lb
FLAT BAR.	
1½ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7½
2 to 6, by 1 to 1¼ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ⅜ to ⅝ inch	7¾
1½ to 1½ by 5½ inch	8
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1½ to 1½, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	8
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8¼
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8½
HORSE SHOE.	
⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2½ to 6 inch	8¼
1¾ and 2	8¾
1¼ and 1½	9
1 and 1⅛	9¼
⅞ inch	10½
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
1 to 2¾ inch	7½	½ and 9-16 inch	8
2⅞ to 2¾	7¾	⅝ to 7-16 inch	8¼
3 to 3¼ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¾
3⅜ to 4 inch	8¼	¼ inch	9½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7¾	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.	⅌ lb		⅌ lb
⅞ to 1½ inch	8	½ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	8½
HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.			
⅞ to 1½ inch	8	½ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼	⅜ inch	9

SHEET.	
No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 24	10¼
" 25 and 26	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ⅌ lb extra.

PLATES.	
3-16 ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9

Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ⅌ lb extra.

Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8½

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	8
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1¼ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8½
1¼ by ¼ inch	9
PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	8½
NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	12

NAILS.	⅌ keg		⅌ keg
10d to 60d Nails	8 12½	2d Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	⅞ in. Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 62½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		
Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	$9 13	⅞ inch	10 88
8d	8 88	1 inch	10 13
10d	8 63	1⅛ inch	9 38
12d	8 63	1¼ inch	9 38
16d	8 63	1½ inch	8 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	9 63	6d	8 88
8d	9 38	8d	8 63
10d	9 13	10d	8 38
12d	9 13		
16d	9 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Pig Iron imports for July.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron per the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of July, 1864. The receipts were large:

Date.		Consignee.	Pounds.
July	1.	Lyon, Shorb & Co	18,000
	1.	G S Bryan & Co	40,200
	2.	Robert Lehr & Co	38,871
	2.	Geo S Bryan & Co	152,343
	2.	Ricketson & Co	40,156
	4.	John Moorhead	83,593
	4.	Ricketson & Co	41,216
	4.	R C Loomis	116,828
	5.	G S Bryan & Co	59,740
	5.	J Moorhead	65,374
	7.	J Moorhead	258,700
	7.	Ricketson & Co	40,856
	7.	G S Bryan & Co	197,148
	8.	J Moorhead	396,580
	8.	G S Bryan & Co	116,300
	8.	Ricketson & Co	22,152
	9.	J Moorhead	479,113
	9.	R C Loomis	175,660
	9.	Lloyd & Black	156,150
	9.	G S Bryan & Co	184,500
	11.	J Moorhead	263,098
	11.	G S Bryan & Co	252,498
	11.	Wood & Co	44,142
	12.	Lloyd & Black	100,684
	12.	J Moorhead	337,039
	12.	Ricketson & Co	41,794
	13.	J Moorhead	513,300
	13.	Wood & Co	67,462
	13.	G S Bryan & Co	226,428
	13.	Lloyd & Black	122,004
	14.	Lloyd & Black	90,394
	14.	G S Bryan & Co	67,952
	14.	J Moorhead	39,966
	14.	Shoenberger & Co	36,839
	14.	Wood & Co	23,880
	14.	J Moorhead & Co	135,324
	15.	Shoenberger & Co	18,744
	15.	J Moorhead	460,998
	15.	Lloyd & Black	111,164
	15.	R Lehr & Co	131,888
	15.	G S Bryan & Co	173,144
	15.	Ricketson & Co	39,420
	16.	Ricketson & Co	21,632
	16.	J Moorhead	434,524
	16.	G S Bryan & Co	67,394
	16.	Shoenberger & Co	18,789
	18.	J Moorhead	250,349
	18.	G S Bryan & Co	22,680
	18.	Lloyd & Black	90,50
	19.	J Moorhead & Co	319,443
	19.	G S Bryan & Co	67,418
	19.	Ricketson & Co	20,412
	19.	Shoenberger & Co	18,661
	20.	Lloyd & Black	113,?90
	20.	J Moorhead	38,584
	20.	G S Bryan & Co	67,704
	21.	J Moorhead	427,856
	21.	Lloyd & Black	113,620
	21.	Ricketson & Co	22,612
	21.	J Reamer	62,168
	21.	R Lehr & Co	73,920
	22.	J Reamer	45,720
	22.	J Moorhead	189,044
	22.	Shoenberger & Co	34,502
	23.	Ricketson & Co	21,512
	23.	J Reamer	30,098
	23.	J Moorhead	148,586
	23.	J Moorhead	222,880
	23.	R Lehr & Co	94,080
	25.	Jos Pennock	20,412
	25.	Wood & Co	22,400
	25.	S M Wickersham	87,65
	25.	J Moorhead	21,392
	25.	G S Bryan & Co	181,050
	25.	Ricketson & Co	20,000
	26.	Wood & Co	23,830
	26.	G S Bryan & Co	90,592
	26.	J Moorhead	454,592
	26.	Shoenberger & Co	36,000
	26.	R C Loomis	134,400
	27.	Shoenberger	18,000
	27.	J Moorhead	287,810
	27.	G S Bryan & Co	358,400
	28.	Ricketson & Co	20,842
	28.	J Reamer	36,000
	28.	Wood & Co	22,400
	28.	J Moorhead	543,400
	28.	G S Bryan & Co	89,600
	28.	R Lehr	280,000

Bloom Imports for July.

The following are the receipts of blooms by the Pennsylvania Railroad for the month of July, 1864, together with the consignee and the weight:

		Consignee.	Pounds.
July	2	G S Bryan & Co	42,775
"	"	Jones, Boyd & Co	19,055
"	"	J Morehead & Co	20,220
"	"	Lyon, Shorb & Co	19,553
"	5	Lloyd & Black	18,945
"	8	Shoenberger & Co	22,085
"	"	Spang & Co	19,290
"	9	J Morehead & Co	20,165
"	11	J Morehead & Co	21,655
"	12	Jones, Boyd & Co	37,295
"	"	Lyon, Shorb & Co	39,680
"	13	Spang & Co	18,775
"	15	G S Bryan & Co	59,050
"	16	G S Bryan & Co	20,675
"	"	Lyon, Shorb & Co	20,495
"	18	Lyon, Shorb & Co	41,110
"	"	Spang & Co	17,685
"	20	J Morehead & Co	20,345
"	21	D C M'Cormick	20,490
"	23	Lyon, Shorb & Co	72,600
"	25	Lyon, Shorb & Co	36,000
"	26	Lyon Shorb & Co	18,000
"	"	G S Bryan & Co	40,475
"	"	M'Clintock & Co	20,110
"	"	Lyon, Shorb & Co	54,000
"	"	Shoenberger & Co	36,000

New York Petroleum Market.

PETROLEUM.—Receipts 3,095 bbls. The difficulty of selling exchange exerts an unfavorable influence in the petroleum market, yet there was no decided change. The export demand continued good, but holders asked too much for their oil according to the views of the buyers, and the sales were light. Crude was firm at 50½c@51c, though the business was at 50@50½c; 50c was offered for large lots and refused. The e were sales for August at 56c@58½c, and to the 15th at lower prices, which we are not at liberty to give. Desperate efforts are making by the speculators to force an advance. Crude must advance to 60c and free refined to $1 10@$1 12½ before the 31st of August, or some one or two firms will be swamped. The sales to-day were 3,500 bbls crude at 50c@50½c on the spot, and 56c@58½c for August; 2,000 do refined at from 80c@83c for straw to light straw to white; free was nominal at 87c@90c; 100 bbls benzine sold at 45c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
Tuesday, August 2d, 1864.

Business yesterday was suspended. The largest portion of the business houses were closed. There was nothing else talked of but the raid, and of course we have no oil sales to record. The stock on hand is quite small, but amply sufficient to meet the wants of the present demand. The truth of the matter is the oil business has been neglected for some time past, buyers not being disposed to invest at the present figures. The continued low stage of water in the Allegheny has prevented receipts to any extent by that channel. Matters will probably be more settled to-day, and our readers can rely on being kept fully advised in all matters pertaining to this important trade.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lucesco Co., 390 bbls refined to New York.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Jas Gardiner, 20 bbls rye flour; J McClaren, 25 bbls h wines; G N Hoffstott, 100 g hides; Bareman & Co, 80 g hides; T Maloney, 13 bbls scrap iron; Culp & Sneperd, 18 bags f seed; H Mcswegen, 4 bbls wine and 4 bbls alcohol; G W Smith, 27 bbls whisky; Kloman & Co, 3 cars metal; J Wood & Son, 1 car metal; S Harbaugh, 30 sacks wool; Everston & Co, 1 bbl scrap iron.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—W Rhinhard, 10 sacks oats, 1 bbl eggs; Petrona Oil Company, 14 bbls oil; Pennsylvania Salt Company, carboys; Clarke & Co, 55 bbls refined oil; James Wilkins, 97 bbls crude.

Imports per Cleveland & P. R. R.—Nimick & Co, 7 cars metal; Martin F Feeley, 200 bbls paper; H S Blackburn, 10 bbls flour; B A Fahnestock, 15 bxs soap; Leiber & Killerman, 2 bbls calf skins; Forsyth & Bro, 121 empty oil bbls; R T Kennedy, 278 sacks wheat; W Hilton & Co, 53 sacks wool; J A W Farley, 97 sacks oats; Wm Cooper, 14 bbls apples; Ardesco Oil Co, 156 bbls oil; Fleming & Steele, 11 bbls apples; Potter & Aiken, 21 bbls apples; A Crawford, 16 sacks oats; Dexter & Mills, 33 sacks wool; D M Edgerton, 56 bbls oil; Miller & Carr, 100 bbls flour; Singer & Nimick, 1 car brick.

Boston Wool Market.

The market has ruled very quiet during the past week, most manufacturers being tolerably well stocked for the present, and others in receipt of staple purchased by agents directly from first hands at the opening of the season. Aside from these causes of inaction, the high cost of wool is such that consumers, in these times of financial stringency, do not care to pile up large supplies in advance of their requirements, especially with gold tending down and indications that the necessities of speculative holders may lead to some general concession in prices.

The excitement and fever of speculation which lately prevailed in the interior have been followed by a decided reaction, and many large lots of wool which were bought up from second hands, regardless of price, when currency was abundant and cheap, are now being offered at a liberal shave by needy operators, as they approximate the maturity of their pecuniary obligations. Growers are also more disposed to sell in anticipation of a decline, and the balance of the clip remaining in their hands may be had at a slight concession from rates lately current.

The sales of domestic wool for the week, not including lots which have changed hands among the trade without going into consumption—foot up not over 125,000 lbs, at a range of $1@1 15 for both fleece and pulled the inside figures for heavy New York and Vermont, and the outside for fine Ohio and Pennsylvania. Some choice lots are held at a shade above these rates, but in the present state of the market it would be difficult to realize on them. In Canada, sales 18,000 lbs pulled at 46c, and 50,000 lbs fleece at 50c, both gold prices, delivered in Canada. In foreign, sales 250 bales all descriptions, including Cape at 70@75c, and Mestiza at 45@5?c ⅌ lb.—*Com. Bulletin.*

Boston Oil Market.

The market for Linseed is quiet but firm; at the present price of seed, crushers still complaining of a lack of margin. Small sales, as wanted by consumers, at $1,75@1,78 ⅌ gallon cash. Lard Oil is firm and prices have advanced. Sales of No. 1 at $1,60@1,65; extra $1,70 @1,75 ⅌ gallon, cash. Red Oil is scarce and higher. Sales of distilled at $1,40@1,45; saponifier $1,50@1,55 ⅌ gallon. Fish Oil is in demand at a further advance. Sales at $39@41 ⅌ bbl for Shore, Bank and Straits. Sperm is very firm; sales of crude at $2,30@2,33; refined, $2,50 ⅌ gall. Whale is also firm; sales of crude at $1,45, now held at $1,50; refined at $1,60 ⅌ gallon. Newton Oil Co.'s Sperm Lubricating Oil in steady demand at $1,25 ⅌ gallon for light, and $1,50 for heavy.

The market for Petroleum rules dull, owing to the restricted export demand and falling off in exchange. The foreign market has been well supplied by the late heavy shipments, while at the same time have left the principal home markets rather bare. Speculation for the time being is checked, and prices have taken a lower range; but the receipts at the chief shipping points are light and stocks as yet have not largely accumulated. We quote sales of crude at 50@53c; refined at 83@85c, in bond, and 88@90c ⅌ gallon, duty paid. Naptha selling at 40@45c ⅌ gallon.—*Bulletin.*

St. Louis Hemp Market.

HEMP—On Friday the market for dressed Hemp and Tow was firm, but for undressed Hemp it was easier. The receipts were 1314 bales and the sales were 71 bales undressed at $1 55; 44 bales dressed, in lots, at $2 89; 38 bales do do at $2 85; 13 bales covered Tow at $1 25; 26 bales do, part covered, at $1 20; and 14 bales covered do $1 25 per ton. On Saturday the sales were 18 and 42 bales undressed at $1 45; 8 bales do at $1 50, and 22 bales at $1 50 ⅌ ton.—Sales yesterday and not before reported—32 bales undressed at $1 40; 27 do at $1 44; 42 bales do at $1 45; 55 bales do at $1 53; 38 do do at $100; 0 bales do at $1 65; 2 bales do very choice at $1 70; 10 bales hackled to, uncovered at $ 20; 29 bales do at $1 22; and 55 bales covered tow at $1 30 ⅌ ton. On Monday sales of 21 bales poor undressed at $1 60; and 60 bales do at $1 25 ⅌ per ton. On Tuesday the advanced rate of transportation East has depressed the price of hackled tow, of which 55 bales covered were sold in lots at $1 20. Hemp is in active demand, and 31 lbs were reported, in lots, at $2 85 ⅌ ton. On Wednesday the only sales heard of was 21 bales choice dressed at $2 90 ⅌ per ton. There were no receipts to-day and none on the levee.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following is the amount of Floor and Grain in store in that city on Saturday, July 23, 1864, and compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	July 25, 1864.	July 25, 1863.
Flour, bbls	27,263	32,488
Wheat bushels	916,447	480,296
Corn, bushels	1,748,451	982,761
Oats, bushels	267,632	217,283
Rye, bushels	12,663	21,936
Barley, bushels	6 070	1,846

According to the above table, there is more than double the amount of wheat in store now in this city that there was a year ago. The same is almost true of Corn, notwithstanding the short crop. This is the result of over speculation, by which prices have been run up to such a height that it has been hazardous for shippers to take hold. The old Wheat in store ought to be shipped before the new crop comes in, and here it is the middle of harvest, with 916,000 bushels in store.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.

Cotton—The demand continued fair to-day, and notwithstanding the high prices claimed and the limited supply on sale, the business summed up nearly 200 bales including 9 bales pickings at 70c, 8 repacked at $1 15, 1 bale sound at $1 40, 2 bales strict low middling, at $1 55, 66 do at $1 60, and 72 bales, prices not reported. These figures correspond with our quotations at last evening, which were $1 47@1 48 for ordinary, at $1 50@1 55 for good ordinary, and $1 60 @— for low middling, but these figures are now regarded as too low, good ordinary being quoted at $1 56@1 58, and low middling at $1 60@1 63. Yesterday, particulars not before reported, 26 and 16 bales low middlings at $1 60, and 4 middling at the same.

Sugar and Molasses—There was a fair inquiry to-day, but owing to the very limited supply offering, and to the very high pretensions of holders, the sales were confined to 25 hhds fair sugar to the trade at 25c, and 170 do to the Government at 26c ⅌ lb. These prices show a decided advance since yesterday of at least 1c ⅌ lb and for the week 2@2½c ⅌ lb. Of molasses, a few bbls prime new sold at 90@95c ⅌ gallon. A round lot of about 150 bbls is held on the landing at 90c ⅌ gallon. Old may be quoted at 75@80c ⅌ gallon.

The Mackerel Fishery.

The Gloucester (Mass.) *Advertiser* reports the arrival of schooner Arcturus. This is the first arrival of the season, and other vessels are reported on their way home with good fares. The mackerel being of the early catch, are not very fat, but their being a good demand they readily sell at good prices. The prospect for a successful mackerel season is encouraging.

St. Louis Iron and Nail Market.

Nails, Brads and Fencing, 60d to 12d and 10d 8½c; 9d and 8d, $8 76; 7d and 6d, $9. Nails, 5d and 4d, 8¼c; do 3d, common, $10. Common Bar Iron, 1¼ to 4½ by ⅜ to 1 inch, 8½c ⅌ lb.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

CINCINNATI.

Monday's *Commercial* says:

The river is falling slowly. There is 3 feet hence to Louisville, and 3½ feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is falling, with 3 feet to Cairo. There is 18 inches in the Cumberland, and falling. There is 2 feet in the Kanawba, and falling.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—The Highland Chief came in from Louisville, and will return to that port this evening. The Jewess left for Madison in place of the Rowena laid up. The Leonora No. 2 left for Louisville, and Robert Moore, for Big Sandy—the latter on her first trip.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Cuba recently sunk a barge, laden with Government stores and ammunition, at the head of Hurricane Island.

Captain Burnett's new steamer Mollie McPike will arrive from Louisville this morning, in the service of the Mail Company, and return this evening. She is a fine passenger packet, Mr. R. M. Roberts presides in the office.

The Allen Collier has gone in the docks for slight repairs.

Captain Russell's new steamer, Joab Lawrence, will be completed and ready for business during the present week.

CAIRO July 25—11 P. M.—*Eds. Com.*—Our port list for the past twenty-four hours is as follows:

May Duke, Memphis to Louisville, 1 a. m.; Bostona No. 2, White river to Cairo, 5 a. m.; Yankee, Memphis to St. Louis, 5 a. m.; J. B. Ford, Paducah to Cairo, 5 a. m.; Hannibal, St Louis to New Orleans, 12 m.

The river continues to fall at this point at the rate of about two inches per day. Business has nearly come to a stand-still, nothing being shipped to or received from below, except some little Government freight, and the shipments to other points are few, small and far between, and the merchants here not having yet sent for their fall stocks, are only receiving very small amounts of goods. Vegetables from St. Louis constitute the principal items of freight handled here. The weather to-day has been cloudy, close and sultry, and we are greatly in hopes of receiving a shower, which is badly needed, no rain having fallen since June. The May Duke had no freight, and will probably lay up on arriving at Louisville, as she is in need of repairs. The Bostona was light and lays up here. The Yankee takes from here an empty hay barge and four empty canal boats. The Ford has been on a trip to Paducah in Government service, after laying up here nearly a week; she will probably lay up again. The Hannibal had scarcely any freight, but there were a number of sick and wounded soldiers on board, belonging to various regiments. A few of them left the boat here but the greater portion went on to St. Louis. The Belle St. Louis was only about half laden; she brought a small lot of cattle and three hundred sacks of corn for the steamer Henry Ames, which boat she left aground at Neeley's; she also reports the Olive Branch aground at Dog Tooth.

STEAMER HENRY AMES SNAGGED AND SUNK.—CAIRO, July 31.—The steamer Henry Ames, from St. Louis, struck a snag yesterday seven miles above here, and sunk over the main deck. She will probably be a total loss. The deck freight, which was very valuable, was taken off, slightly damaged, and brought here. Sixty hogsheads of tobacco, one thousand barrels of flour, a lot of nails, private freight, besides a large amount of pork belonging to the Government, is still in the hold. No lives lost.

The steamer Graham, from Memphis 29th, brings the body of Major Rosser, of the 72d Ohio, who died of wounds received at Tupelo.

The *Bulletin* contains further particulars of the late fight near Helena. Our total loss was sixty-two, including four officers killed. The rebel loss 250.

The *Bulletin's* account of the destruction of the steamer Clara Bell, says: four companies of the 6th Michigan Infantry were abroad at the time of the attack. Finding the boat sinking, and crew about to surrender, the officers of the regiment ordered the boat to run to the Mississippi shoals. The soldiers then fired her, to prevent her falling into the hands of the rebels.

LOUISVILLE.

Saturday's Louisville *Press* says, the river continues falling, though very slowly, with scant twenty-nine inches water in the canal last evening by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen nearly an inch at the head of the falls and two inches at Portland.

The weather was extremely warm, with the thermometer in the afternoon up to 92 in the shade.

Along the lower Ohio navigation is extremely difficult, and sandbars more prominent than ever. The shoalest point now is at French Island, a short distance above Evansville. The John Swasey, pretty well freighted, lodged on there several days ago, and had not got off up to Thursday night.

THE MOLLIE MCPIKE.—A staunch new boat, bearing the name of Mollie McPike, made her appearance yesterday from Madison, where she was built. She is a fine looking as well as a substantial boat, and was built for service, and will prove one of the best low water boats, if not the best stern wheel craft ever built. She is very staunch, and yet of light draft.

The Evansville *Journal* of Thursday, owing to the non arrival of the Louisville packet, we suppose, reports navigation to that quarter suspended. It had "no river news worth reporting," and no boat had arrived from this quarter since Saturday. The Little Carrie had arrived from Paducah with some fifty hogshead of tobacco.

The Mississippi is steadily falling, with only eight feet reported in the channel at Memphis

ST. LOUIS.

Saturday's *Union* says:

The river at this point continues in its downward tendency, and the channel depth of water to Cairo has been reduced to about seven feet, so that it is not considered advisable for boats to load to over six feet for the present.

The Olive Branch and Henry Ames, which left here drawing about seven feet, were both aground in the vicinity of Devil's Island, when the last boat passed up.

The Belle St. Louis took out considerable freight for the Ames, and she has doubtless succeeded in reaching Cairo by this time.

The river is also in a low condition between Cairo and Memphis, and the New Orleans packets will be compelled to go down with only about half a load until there is an improvement which does not appear to be near at hand, as all the upper rivers are falling their entire length.

Illinois river is falling from Lasalle to the mouth, but is in fine boating order, the late rise having brought it up to a fair navigable stage.

The Missouri is receding with four feet in the channel to Leavenworth. We have had no news for several days from the upper part of the river, or of the movement of any of the numerous boats in that quarter.

Steamboats are not allowed to land at Stephensport or Cloverport, Ky., unless a gunboat is lying off those towns. The guerrillas in that section are just now unusually active, and steamboats run considerable risk in landing at any of the Kentucky towns between New Albany and Owensboro. Roving bands of guerrillas, numbering generally from twenty-five to seventy-five men, are swarming along the border, and there is no telling to-day where they may be to morrow.

River business remains exceedingly dull in all directions, with the exception of New Orleans, to which point trade has been quite brisk for the past two or three days.

On 'Change yesterday, both the Clara Dolsen and Ida Handy engaged all the freight they could carry on the present stage of water. New Orleans is now about the only point on the lower river that permits are granted for shipments, which accounts for the improvement in that quarter. It is reported that trade will soon be resumed to several other points, but will be subject to a rigid supervision.

Rates to New Orleans are firm at 75 cents per barrel for flour, and 40 cents per hundred for pound freight.

The wrecks of the burned steamers Welcome and Cherokee, as they lay sunk on the Illinois shore, were sold at auction yesterday by order of the Board of Underwriters. The Welcome brought $4150, and was purchased by Captain Henry McPherson, who will probably build a Missouri river boat to her machinery, which is said to be in a good state of preservation.

The Cherokee, a sternwheeler, sold at $2750, to Captain Alexander Kelsey, who purchased and rebuilt the Courier. Both boats are considered cheap.

The Northwestern Packet Company has purchased the new and beautiful stern-wheel steamer Damsel, to run from Lacrosse to St. Paul, in connection with the packets from Dubuque. The Dubuque *Times* of the 27th, which reports the sale, adds: The Damsel is a model boat in shape, and though small, is furnished as elegantly as the large boats. She can run in sixteen inches of water, and is a valuable acquisition for the enterprising Northwestern line. When she passed here a couple of weeks ago her price was $10,000, but we presume her purchasers have obtained her for a little less than that. She was built in Pittsburgh last fall and is now at Lacrosse.

FREIGHTS FROM ST. LOUIS TO NEW ORLEANS.—The rates of freight to New Orleans have ruled through the week as follows: Flour, potatoes and apples ⅌ bbl $1; pork $1 50 and whisky $2 ⅌ bbl. Weight freight 50c; hay 75c, and hemp 80c ⅌ 100 lbs. No shipments by private parties are allowed between Cairo and New Orleans, and most of the freight going forward is on Government account.

Rates to the Eastern cities were advanced Monday. Flour is now charged to New York and Boston, all rail, $2 50 and $2 60; per lake and rail $2 40 and $2 50. Illinois river, lake and rail $2 50 ⅌ bbl, and weight freight at corresponding rates.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28-1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Decorative Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh12:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
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Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
1e1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SEWING MACHINES,

ERNEST AXTHELM. No. 293 THIRD STREET, PITTSBURGH, Agent for PLANER & KAYSER'S NOISELESS PATENT SEWING MACHINES. These Sewing Machines are known as the very best in the United States. They are warranted, and sold at the Lowest Prices. Call and examine them before buying elsewhere. Repairing of Sewing Machines of every kind promptly attended to. se30-1y

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS.
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of JESSE C. WOODRUFF, dec'd. Therefore all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WESLEY WOODRUFF, Administrator,
jy11:6w1-t-a-w Bakerstown, Allegheny Co., Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been issued by the Register of Allegheny county, to the undersigned, on the estate of Mrs. MARY HARTMAN, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment and those having claims to present them to
MARY HARTMAN,
CHARLES H. HARTMAN,
Executors, at Woods Run.
July 9th, 1864—jy11 6w-1t-a-w

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ORMSBY PHILLIPS has become a member of our Firm, his interest commencing July 1st, 1864. Name and style of firm unchanged.
WHARTON, BROS. & CO.,
jy29 Ormsby Iron Works.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap22 Nos 130 and 132 Second stree

FINANCIAL
U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $3 65 a year interest, payable semi-annually, principal payable in three years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.
For further particulars apply to
jy30 HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent.
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
THREE YEAR TREASURY NOTES,
Bearing Seven and Three-Tenths per cent. interest, in lawful money, and 10-40 Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. interest in Gold.
ADAM REINEMAN, President.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier. je14

NEW LOAN.
U. S. 7 3-10ths Treasury Notes.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. Government Depository,
Pittsburgh, July 29th, 1864.

In accordance with OFFICIAL INSTRUCTIONS received from Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, Secretary Treasury United States, this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions at PAR for the new United States Loan, bearing 7 3-10ths per cent. The notes will be issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, and bear date August 15th, 1864. Persons depositing money now are allowed interest at 7 3-10ths per cent. per annum up to August 15th, 1864, payable at once.

These notes are exchangeable at their maturity for U. S. 6 PER CENT. GOLD-BONDS AT PAR.

☞ A liberal commission allowed to Banks, Bankers, Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies and other large purchasers.
JAMES O'CONNER, President.
S. D. HERRON, Cashier.
jy30-1w

FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
[Late Pittsburgh Trust Company.]

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury this Bank is authorized to receive subscriptions to the
Three Years Seven and Three-Tenths Notes,
with interest coupons attached payable semi-annually in currency. These notes are payable at maturity in Legal Tender, or convertible, at the option of the holders, into Gold-bearing interest 6 per cent. Bonds. The Notes will be in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000.

Persons depositing $25,000 and upwards will be allowed one-quarter of one per centum on the amount of the principal.

The usual commission allowed to Banks and Bankers.
JOHN D. SCULLY,
jy29 1m Cashier.

U.S. INTEREST COUPONS.
10-40s DUE IN SEPTEMBER,
5-20s DUE IN NOVEMBER,
Bought at best rates by
SEMPLE & JONES, Bankers,
je16:2m Wood and Third streets.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	F. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK.	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
se7 JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISK............HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Ample facilities for Storage and Shipment.
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New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh9:6m

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH,
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets s

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

WM. WIGHTMAN............A. D. ANDERSO

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank Pittsburgh. ja4

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
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BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sell

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se15 PITTSBURGH, PA.

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ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
SOLICITORS FOR
PENSIONS, BOUNTIES,
ARREARS OF PAY,
AND ALL
Military Claims,
mh3:3m-e-o-d PITTSBURGH, PA.

FINE BRANDY.—26 cases Cognac, "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by ja2 MILLER & RICKETSON.

Dr. R. A. WILSON'S
TONIC, CATHARTIC,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND HEADACHE
PILLS.

They are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste, renders it easy to administer them to children.*

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken in the commencement of an attack, immediate relief of pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nausea* and *Headache*, to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

For *Dyspepsia* and its ten thousand inconveniences, from a slight indigestion and sallow cheek, to extreme emaciation and depression of spirits, or a confirmed case of melancholia in its most aggravated form—are these Pills confidently recommended as a cure, if perseveringly used.

Liver Complaint--Torpid Liver.

Use the Pills in alterative doses for a long time, or until the organ is aroused. Intermitting the use of the Pills now and then is the better plan.

Intemperance.

Any one who is so unfortunate as to eat or drink too much, may save himself a fit of apoplexy, or other serious consequences, by immediately taking a Pill.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

I have had considerable experience in the use of the extraordinary Pill compounded by *Dr. R. Adams Wilson*, of which you are now the proprietors, and have often found their benign influence in my own case for nervous *headache*, arising from a disordered condition of the stomach. I have likewise prescribed them for others in hemicrania and other forms of headache depending on a deranged and irritable condition of the stomach and digestive organs, to which they seem peculiarly adapted, being entirely free from any griping tendency. I regard them as a very valuable Pill, and one that purges without at all debilitating.

Yours, truly,
GEO. H. KEYSER,
140 Wood street
Pittsburgh, March 4, 1858.

STRATTONVILLE, Clarion County,
February 18, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gents:—I take pleasure in assuring you, from my personal knowledge and the evidence of my neighbors, that there is no medicine held in such high estimation as the Pills of Dr. R. A. Wilson, for general use. Having been engaged in merchandizing for the last twenty years, and being agent for a great number of persons, I do most cheerfully say without fear of contradiction, that the above named Pills are the best now in use.

SAMUEL WILSON.

AURORA, Ind., April 30, 1860.

Messrs. B. L. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

Gentlemen:—Wilson's Pills, in our region of country, meet with very ready sale, and the first complaint has yet to be made against their efficiency. For head ache, dyspepsia, indigestion and constipation, they stand in the estimation of our people without a rival, and are deemed a perfectly safe medicine for family use. I have personally observed their good effects in very many instances, and conscientiously recommend them as the best Pill compounded.

Very truly,
D. B. KEISTER.

B. L. FAHNESTOCK'S
WORM CONFECTIONS

Are prepared from the active principle of his celebrated Vermifuge. They are put up in a nice and palatable form, to suit the taste of those who cannot conveniently take the Vermifuge. Children will take them without trouble. They are an effectual worm destroyer, and may be given to the most delicate child.

Prepared and sold by
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
76 and 78 Wood and 91 Fourth sts.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers generally. de26:1y

THE
Pittsburgh Commercial.

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RAILROADS,

THOS. S. CLARKE.......WM. THAW.......CHAS. J. CLARKE

CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

1864 SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1864
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

Constant additions are being made to the equipment of this excellent double track and express route, and every possible care will be exercised for the comfort of passengers and rapid movement of freight. Trains will leave the depot in Pittsburgh as follows:

THROUGH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN daily (except Sunday,) at 6:00 a. m., stopping at all stations between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

FAST MAIL every morning, (except Sunday,) at 3:00 a. m., stopping only at the principal stations, and making direct connections at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Philadelphia.

THROUGH EXPRESS daily, at 4:35 p. m., stopping only at the principal stations, making direct connection at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and New York via Philadelphia.

FAST LINE daily, (except Sunday,) at 8:45 p. m., stopping only at principal stations, and connecting at Harrisburg for Baltimore and Washington, and for New York via Allentown, without change of cars; also at Philadelphia for New York.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION daily, (except Sunday,) at 3:10 p. m., stopping at all stations and running as far as Conemaugh.

The FIRST ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 6:30 a. m.

The SECOND ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday) at 11:50 a. m.

The THIRD ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily, (except Sunday,) at 4:00 p. m.

The FOURTH ACCOMMODATION TRAIN for Wall's Station leaves daily (except Sunday,) at 6:10 p. m.

The CHURCH TRAIN leaves Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:05 a. m.: returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p. m.

Returning Trains Arrive in Pittsburg as Follows:

Baltimore Express	12:30 p. m.
Philadelphia Express	1:00 p. m.
Fast Line	1:00 a. m.
Through Mail Train	12:30 a. m.
Johnstown Accommodation	10:15 a. m.
First Wall's Station Accommodation	6:25 a. m.
Second Wall's Station Accommodation	8:45 a. m.
Third Wall's Station Accommodation	2:06 p. m.
Fourth Wall's Station Accommodation	6:05 p. m.

Baltimore Express will arrive with Philadelphia Express at 1:00 p. m. on Mondays.

Trains for Blairsville and Indiana connect at Blairsville Intersection with Through Accommodation Johnstown Accommodation and Express Train east and with Baltimore Express and Johnstown Accommodation west.

Trains for Ebensburg connect at Cresson with Express Trains and Mail Train west, and with Through Accommodation and Express Train east.

FARE.

To New York	$12 80	To Lancaster	$8 80
To Philadelphia	10 50	To Harrisburg	7 65
To Baltimore	10 00	To Altoona	3 60

Baggage checked to all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York.

Passengers purchasing tickets in the cars will be charged an excess, according to the distance traveled in addition to the Station rates, except from the stations where the Company has no agents.

NOTICE.—In case of loss the Company will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only and for an amount not exceeding $100.

N. B.—An Omnibus Line has been employed to convey Passengers and Baggage to and from the Depot at a charge not to exceed 25 cents for each Passenger and Baggage.

J. STEWART, Agent.
At the P. R. R. Passenger Station on Liberty and Grant streets. my23

1864 THE PITTSBURGH, 1864
FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY,
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,

On and after May 15th, 1864, trains run as follows viz:

Leave Pitts.	For Chicago.	For Clev'd.	For Wheel'g
Express	2:00 a. m.	00 a. m.	1:00 a. m.
Express	1:00 p. m.	10 p. m.	1:10 p. m.
Mail	6:30 a. m.		3:10 p. m.

Returning, Arrive in Pittsburgh:

P., F. W. & C. R. W. 2:20 a. m. 3:20 p. m. 7:00 p. m. 7:50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 2:10 a. m. 3:30 p. m. 5:00 p. m.

Accommodation Trains Leave Allegheny

For Alliance.	For N. B.	For N. Castle.	For Steu'e.
2:10 p. m.	9:15 a. m.	5:40 a. m.	
	12:00 m.	3:50 p. m.	3:50 p. m.
	4:40 p. m.		
	5:50 p. m.		

Returning, Arrive

P. F. W. & C. R. W. 7:20 a. m. 8:20 :50 p. m.
C. & P. R. R. 9:30 a. m.

GEO. PARKIN, Agent,
Union Passenger Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.
A. Q. CASSELBERRY, Agent,
Allegheny city.
my14 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, May 2, 1864, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leaves Pittsburgh.	Arrives at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:55 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express "	3:40 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'tn	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	6:15 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
First Port Perry "	7:00 a. m.	8:25 a. m.
Braddock's "	4:15 p. m.	5:40 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from McKeesport	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to GEORGE BOULTON, Agent.
ap30 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
WINTER TIME TABLE.
THREE TRAINS DAILY
TO AND FROM
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON CITY.

Connections made with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad to and from Pittsburgh and the west.

TWO TRAINS DAILY to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, Elmira, and all of northern New York.

On and after MONDAY, November 16, 1863, the Passenger Trains of the Northern Central Railway will arrive at and depart from Harrisburg and Baltimore as follows:

Southward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	10:10 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg	1:20 p. m.
" arrives at Baltimore	5:40 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Sunbury daily (except Sunday)	11:42 p. m.
" leaves Harrisburg (except Monday)	2:50 a. m.
" arrives at Baltimore daily (except Monday)	7:00 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Harrisburg	0 a. m.

Northward.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	9:20 a. m
" leaves Harrisburg	1.45 p. m.
" arrives at Sunbury	4:30 p. m.
EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Baltimore daily	9:15 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg	1:35 a. m.
" leaves Harrisburg daily (except Monday)	3:25 a. m.
" arrives at Sunbury	6:25 a. m.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION leaves Baltimore daily (except Sunday)	3:00 p. m.
" arrives at Harrisburg	7:50 p. m.

For further information apply at the Office, in Pennsylvania Railroad Depot
oc31 J. N. DUBARRY, General Superintendent.

1863 1863 1863
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, on Lake Erie.

It has been leased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and under their auspices is being rapidly opened throughout its entire length.

It is now in use for passenger and freight business from Harrisburg to Emporium, (165 miles) on the Eastern Division, and from Sheffield to Erie, (78 miles) on the Western Division.

Time of Passenger Trains at Harrisburg, Leave Northward

Mail Train	1.30 p. m.
Express Train	3:25 a. m.

Cars run through without change both ways on these trains between Philadelphia and Lock Haven, and between Baltimore and Lock Haven.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on Express Trains both ways between Williamsport and Baltimore, and Williamsport and Philadelphia.

For information respecting passenger business apply at the southeast corner Eleventh and Market streets and for freight business of the Company's Agents:
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
J. W. REYNOLDS, Erie.
J. M. DRILL, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.
H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
JOS. D. POTTS, General Manager, Williamsport.
no13-tf

HOTELS.

JONES HOUSE.—
CHAS. H. MANN, Proprietor,
CORNER MARKET ST. AND MARKET SQUARE
HARRISBURG, PA.
A first-class house, three and a half squares from the depot. m b l

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may3:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor

THE BELVIDERE HOUSE,
ED. EICHENLAUB, Proprietor,
se19 NEAR SHARPSBURG.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.—The best Patent Artificial Leg in the United States, and the only one in Pittsburgh, is made by
REICHENBACH,
No. 58 Fourth street, near Market street.

No other person in this city has a patent for Artificial Limbs. His Patent Leg resembles the natural limb in all its movements, as well as in appearance, and cannot be detected by an experienced eye. It met the approbation of the Army Board in Washington, January 12th, 1864, at which time a patent was granted the inventor. Parties in this city and elsewhere who have attempted to imitate the patent, but have only produced worthless limbs.

Crutches can be dispensed with the first time the leg is worn. On horseback, it has the power and movements as when walking.

REICHENBACH also manufactures an ARTIFICIAL HAND, which is natural in appearance and movements, and when worn but a short time by those requiring them, are indispensable. jel4-ly

A. G. NEUBERT—MANUFACTURER OF ARTIFICIAL ARMS AND LEGS. Also, all kinds of TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES. Machines for deformities of every description made to order. TRUSSES carefully repaired. Ladies attended by Mrs. NEUBERT. No. 18 ST. CLAIR street, PITTSBURGH. sel5:ly